YES!
THE P & O
IS 10 YEARS OLD.
PURE & OLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,057—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1900. [TEN PAGES.]

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 3 p.m.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.I. PARRAMATTA	4386	A. Symons	6th Oct.
* ORIENTAL	6384	J. F. Jephson	13th "
M.I. CALEDONIA	7358	E. H. Gordon	20th "
PENINSULAR	6987	T. Leigh	27th "
M.I. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	6384	J. F. Jephson	10th "
M.I. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th "
PENINSULAR	6247	T. Leigh	24th "
M.I. ARABIA	7393	J. L. Parfitt	1st Dec.
* ORIENTAL	6384	J. F. Jephson	8th "
M.I. PERSIA	8060	W. A. Wheler	15th "
* CALEDONIA	7358	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.I. SOBRAON	7392	L. M. Wilmer	29th "

The steamers marked M. I. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi land/tranship at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipped for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, PENANG, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on reasonable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th September, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
HABSBURG	R. Mitis	4,016	2nd Nov., 1900.
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Dec., 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 393.	Rs. 120

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
VINDOBONA	C. Rainsberger	4,264	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 660.	Rs. 375.
Available for 12 months	" 1,080.	" 638.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 1st and 15th and via KURRACHEE on the 2nd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to and from Steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Moses	4,983	25th Oct. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Saloon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 29 Sept., 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,357	Duchatean	25th Oct. 1900.
SYDNEY	4,272	Aubert	22nd Nov., 1900.
ANNAM	6,357	Peyronet	20th Dec., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "ANNAM," 6,357 tons, Captain Peyronet, to sail on or about the 17th Oct. 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAIL WAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *viâ* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents—GRINDLAY & CO.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Lloyd's Pressers, Sofas, Chairs of latest fashions, made and ready.—Chunda, No. 9.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,132 tons, on the 5th October, at 3 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 2nd October, calling at Veraval, Mangrole Porbandar, and Cutch Mundvie, (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 4th October, calling at Karachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 3rd October.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 9th October.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about the 8th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th September, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available berth secured at lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Rates and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay, Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R.P. RUBATTINO	1,580	M. Saporito	13th Oct.
" DONAU	1,630	C. Canepa	13th Nov.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BERTH.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets, 4 months.	8 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	350	525	580	615	1,000
2nd "	225	340	375	400	650
3rd "	150	—	—	—	—

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S.S. ESAGNO, Tons 3,600, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 17th Oct., 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Agency House, Elphinstone Circle.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broke to single (Rs. 10), and double Harness, (20) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Rs.

Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for Treatment including Straw per mensem 35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold 17
Examination and Certificate 10
Verbal opinions as to Soundness 5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereign, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing the FREE of their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages deposit of title deeds.

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security, secretly and dispatch guaranteed.

INVESTMENT AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, Bought and Sold and advice given as to Investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and secured.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated, Partners with capital introduced, Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchase and Sales of businesses negotiated.

NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co., act as the recognised Agents of most of the Natives, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.

OFFICES:—
H. BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(Over Cawasjee and Co.)
RESIDENCE:
CONTRACTOR'S BUILDINGS,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

IMPORTERS OF

CUTLERY AND HARDWARE

THE CELEBRATED "CAVENDISH" CUTLERY
IN IVORY AND "L'AFRICAINE" IVORY HANDLES.

POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS, AND CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS,
KITCHEN AND CULINARY REQUISITES.
HOUSEHOLD AND STABLE BRUSHES.
ALUMINIUM GOODS.
SEAMLESS STEEL COOKING POTS.
ENAMELLED IRONWARE.
GARDEN TOOLS AND ENGINES.
ICE SAFES AND REFRIGERATORS.
TIFFIN AND TEA BASKETS.
FILTERS.
BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING.
KEROSINE OIL STOVES.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.
THOU IN OIL.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.
FRENCH SAUCES.
ASPARAGUS EXTRA FINE.
MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
ASPARAGUS POINTES.
TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
COCKS COMBS.
GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut ..... Rs. 2-8 Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch ..... Rs. 1-0 Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF
HIGH CLASS STORES.
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values, 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur soon immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

RACING.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES

SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE PRESENT.

POONA RACING SEASON

BEST VALUE
AND
LARGEST SELECTION IN THE TRADE.

HAVING just cleared a large Consignment of Racing Watches and having a large Stock on hand, we have decided to offer our well-known Time-keepers during the present Racing Season at the Special Cash Rates quoted below.

Each Watch possesses all the most recent improvements in this branch of Horology, rendering them absolutely reliable in their action, giving accurate registration to within one-fifth of a second.

The starting, stopping, and fly-back action being regulated by the action of one button, enables the Watch to be used with one hand only, and to be started and stopped while in the pocket when desired.

Every watch is carefully tested and regulated before leaving our hands, and carries a two years' guarantee.

GOLD.	
In strong Crystal Face, Gold Case	Rs. 162
With Minute Recorder	" 199

NICKEL.	
Crystal Face, with Minute Recorder	" 81
Chronograph, only without Watch Movement	" 28

SILVER.	
In strong Silver Double Crystal Face Case, having Time on one side and Chronograph on reverse	Rs. 63 0
With Minute Recorder, Crystal Face	" 85 0
Half Hunting	" 95 0

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO. LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 ⅞ inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 ⅞ inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
3-3 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

KEMP'S FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

"INVALID" BRAND.
5 YEARS OLD.
Bottled in Scotland.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8; Per Doz., Rs. 28.

KEMP & CO., LD., (SASSOON HOUSE,) BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THANA DISTRICT LIMESTONE FARM.

IT is hereby notified for public information that the farm for extracting LIMESTONE from certain fixed localities in certain fixed Villages in the Salsette and Mahim Talukas and the Umbargaon Mahal of the Thana District, is to be given out for the period from 1st November 1900, to 31st July, 1901.

2. Tenders for the said farm are hereby invited. They will be opened by the Undersigned on the 10th October 1900, at 12 noon, Madras time. Contractors may present their Tenders for the said farm personally on the day and at the time aforesaid or may send them by registered post to the address of the Undersigned before that date. The envelopes containing the Tenders should distinctly be marked with the words "Tender for the Limestone Farm."

3. The average bid for the farm taken from the figures of the last ten years is Rs. (12,596) twelve thousand six hundred. The current farm was granted for Rs. (13,000) thirteen thousand.

4. Every Tender must be accompanied by Currency Notes of the value of Rs. 200 as deposit to be returned if the Tender is not accepted. The person whose Tender is accepted will be required to pay within 48 hours from the time when he is informed of such acceptance (1-10) one-tenth of the amount to which the tender is accepted and to pass a Kaulnayat for the farm at the Salsette Taluka Office before the 25th October 1900, failing which the amount of this deposit will be forfeited to Government.

5. It will be at the discretion of the Undersigned to accept or reject a tender, whatever its amount.

6. The Farm for the next year viz., from 1st August 1901 to 31st July 1902, will be disposed of on the 1st May next, in order that the farmer for the year 1900-1901 may have, in case he fails to obtain the next year's farm, one month's time before the rains to enable him to remove the materials on hand.

7. Persons wishing to know further conditions about the farm and the conditions of the Kabulayat to be passed by the successful Tenderer should apply at the Undersigned's office during office hours on any day except Sundays and other public holidays.

J. P. ORR,
Collector, Thana.

Thana, 22th September, 1900.

POPULAR REMEDIES.

	Rs. a.
ANGEL'S Baby Balm, no Mother should be without it	1 0
BENSON'S Pimple Wash, never fails in removing Pimple, &c.	1 4
BURGHAM'S Quick Tonic, the Tonic of Tonics suits every body	2 0
FOTHERGILL'S Madonal, the Unique Health and Liver drops ..... 1-10 and	2 12
HERMIT'S Salvavana Salve, the deadly foe to Dhobee's Itch	0 6
HERMIT'S Brassicon, kills all pains and aches	1 0
LYNSOLA, the Indian Cough Cure, best, effective and certain	0 12
MAJEHKA-HAIR DYE, pleasant quick and satisfactory black Hair Dye	1 12
MUNK'S Asthma Balsam, don't suffer unnecessarily, but obtain relief in 5 minutes	2 0
MUNK'S Coo-Lactone, checks wasting of the body and flesh	1 6
PETER'S Brain Pasance, Invigorating Tonic for the Brain and Nerve ..... 2-4 and	5 4
SQUIBB'S Ague Specific, prompt, sure and never failing cure for Fevers, Ague, Chill, Influenza and Bubonic Plague	1 0

PRICE LIST OF THE POPULAR REMEDIES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO

MADON SONS & CO.,
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Secretary.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the sole of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED CABANAS,"

The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.

Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,

151, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English built C. Under *Spirit* Canoe LANDAU with patent self acting hood, and with patent foot-brake.

One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.

English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, Specialist,
No. 85, Bichoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 2 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR PRESENTATION.—Silver mounted PHOTO FRAMES. English-made, Solid Sterling Silver Mounts in Artistic Chased and Engr work designs, a dozen patterns to choose from. Cabinet size, Rs 15 to 25. Carte de Visite, Rs 8 to 12.—MARCUS AND CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine, Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 23, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SUN PROOF HELMETS.—Light Weight Corg Shikar Helmets. Effective Best Quality. Polo Pith Helmets, new soft Felt Hats, White Brims—ASQUITH and LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.

LOVELY ORANGE PEKOE TEAS.—Our this Season Sorting Choice Orange Pekoe Teas, are unsurpassable both in quality and flavour. Prices in 1 lb Tins; Flowery Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-4, Extra Fine Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-4, and unassorted Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-2 per lb. Two Annas less per lb. for large parcels.—MORJON, MAJU and Co., Agents, The Bombay Tea Association, Ld., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRESH CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, nutritious and unrivalled in the Market, Rs. 3-8 per cwt., and Gram, Bran, Oats, Barley at the Cheapest Rate, Free delivery. Address GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba, No. 387.

LARGE FLAT TO LET, at Apollo Chambers, Apollo Bunder. Apply to the MANAGER, Apollo Hotel.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT, on ELDON ROAD, opposite the HIGH COURT. Apply to "F. F." 2, Elphinstone Road, Fort.

MATHERAN—TO LET, The "BOMBAY VIEW," newly re-built and well-furnished, 1 drawing, 1 dinning, and 3 bedrooms. Apply to HORMUSJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, Nepean Sea Road.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ANANDSHEO BHAGAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhagaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

AGENTS WANTED, for the sale of an Epoch Making American Novelty that can easily be sold everywhere, the article is universally introduced throughout America, and finds a ready sale also in Germany. Apply to "H. C, 10,000," care of HAASENSTEIN and OGGLER, A. G. Frankfort, on the-Main, Germany.

WANTED a CLERK, thoroughly proficient in English and in proof reading. Salary Rs. 60 per mensem. For further particulars apply personally with testimonials, to the UNDER SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, P. W. Department (Railway), Bombay.

WANTED the SERVICES of a fully qualified expert professional MINING ENGINEER to report on Certain Mineral deposit at an early date. Apply to KHAN BAHADUR HAJEE SAJAN LADJEE, Secunderabad, Deccan.

ELECTROPLATE RESTORED, REPAIRS, Silver and Gold-plating of the highest class, carried out by

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the E.S. contains the special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies the Steamer Routes in India, the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

ROUND Ladies Revolving Ball Keyless Watches with Fancy Albert Chains, complete, Rs. 55 to 175 each. Warranted for 5 years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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REPORTS Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Posting, Books, Pamphlets, &c. executed with neatness promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1900, sent by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godown in Rangoon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phipps and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-3 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-9 per case, at Bandora.

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PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER (B.), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

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And a Lecture by

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. Romiglio Pimenta, consisting of gold necklaces set with pearls and stones, gold bangles, gold rings set with pearls and stones, gold carriage set with pearls, gold and silver head ornaments set with pearls and stones, gold ear studs set with pearls, gold and coral necklaces, gold and pearl head ornament, silver anklets, &c.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey and colored piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as cupboards, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, drawing room sofas and chairs, large partition screen, punkha wall lamps,

1 Bechstein cottage piano, by Soundy and Co.

1 Milner's fire resisting safe on stand.

1 Vienna made iron safe on stand.

1 Desmoreaux No. 3 typewriter with extra roller in good order

AT 2 P.M.

1 "Beeston" new Gentleman's and 1 Hollis Sprinter bicycle.

1 Gent's "Rambler" and lady's Quadrant bicycle

1 Tandem bicycle "Gladiator."

1 Gharikcha with hood.

1 light victoria in good order.

1 second-hand office shigram.

1 strong built dog-cart with Arab horse and harness.

1 circular glass fronted brougham.

1 English built Victoria by Kosterton with double C-spring with removeable coach-box and back seat.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 670 BAGS RANGOON HULWA RICE,

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Ochar Bunder, in Volkart's godown No. 3, by order of Mahomedally Tyebjee and on account and at the risk of Thacker Tricumjee Ludha,

670 bags mill cleaned Rangoon Hulwa rice.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT FIRST PATION STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Thacker Ramjee Ebjee and on account and at the risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagor Koombhar Mooljee alias Mooloo Gopall, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 26th day of November 1897, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Government land admeasuring 76 and six-ninths square yards, being a part of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for quit and ground rent under old Nos. 2190, 2191, 2192, new No. 2681, old Survey No. 397, 398 and new Survey No. 4885 and old No. 2181, new No. 9267, old Survey No 898 and new Survey No 5111, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and back compound standing thereon, situate on the Western side of First Pattion Street, outside the Fort, in the City and District of Bombay, assessed formerly under No. 21 and now under Street No 24 and Ward C, No 7835, standing both in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and the Municipality in the name of the mortgagor and bounded on the East by the aforesaid First Pation Street, on the West by the property of Vijeebai, wife of Narondass Attuaram, on the north by the vacant ground of Mahadev Bhima Koombhar, and on the south by the vacant ground of Purbut Raja and the same have been in the occupation of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., a consignment of 9 packages superior French stores (just landed ex s.s. Sobraon) belonging to the estate of the late Mr. P. Corentin, consisting of—

Blocks of chocolate, small packets of chocolate, chocolate menier, Dragees chocolate, large and small tins of sardines, large and small tins of pates de foiegras, bags of haricots, lentilles and pois, &c.

Catalogues may be had on application to the Auctioneers and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Nepean No. 6, Malabar Hill, two valuable and handsome teak-wood and black-wood dining, drawing-room and bed-room furniture, cretonne-work and glasswares, Hinks's and Dittmar's tables and hanging lamps, Indian and Persian carpets, chiconas, table cloths, &c., the property of Nowrojee Pestonjee, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st October, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THE PROPERTY OF G. A. BARNETT, Esq.

THIS DAY—MONDAY, the 1st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Allanvert Bond, Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood drawing and carved bedroom furniture, mirrors, latest designs, sideboards and crockery, nickel-plated ware, Hinks's and Dittmar's tables and hanging lamps, Indian carpets, rugs, Brussels and Persian carpets, one make-same harmonium chord, semi grand piano by Soundy and Co., one iron cooking stove, 6 lights glass chandeliers, carriage and horses, a collection of rare and choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

P. S.—The Plants will be sold at 7 a.m. on the same day.

The property of another Gentleman—

1 English built glass fronted miniature brougham in good order by "Windover."

1 English built Victoria, with a pair of grey Arab horses and harness complete.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS KNOWN AS "JOSEPH COTTAGE," AND "RUSSELL LODGE" ON BUND ROAD, AT POONA.

Under instructions from the owners, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at Poona, the following Bungalows on THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Government land, together with the large bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, known as "Joseph Cottage," situate at Civil Lines, Sassoon Road, Poona, in the Registration and Sub-District of Poona, containing by admeasurement one acre and 35 gunthas or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 94, pote No. 2, and bounded as follows:—and to say, on or towards the east by "Ashley House," on or towards the west by Dharamsala, on or towards the south by "Russell Lodge" and Dharamsala, on or towards the north by Sassoon Road.

On the SAME DAY, at 4-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Government land, together with the large bungalow and out-houses standing thereon, known as "Russell Lodge," situate at Civil Lines, Sassoon Road, Poona, in the Registration and Sub-District of Poona, containing by admeasurement 2 acres and 11 gunthas or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 94, pote No. 2, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east, by "Ashley House," on or towards the west, by "Readymoney Villa," on or towards the south by Railway fence, on or towards the north partly by Joseph Cottage, party by Dharamsala, and party by Sassoon Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st October, 1900.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION.

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at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1900 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 15, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. R. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
13 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£330,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegraph.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

I. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB BRANCHES:—MULREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMITH & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOONILALL—Moosa.
MOOKHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Jeypore.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHISING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

2 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tiputsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. TAKAMICHI,
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ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., BOMBAY,
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READ THIS!!

THREE PRIZES, AGGREGATING Rs. 105, will be given away this month to NEW SUBSCRIBERS only.

1st Prize, Rs. 60; 2nd Prize, Rs. 30; 3rd Prize, Rs. 15.

BELOW ARE GIVEN SIX PUZZLE WORDS:—

1. M"S"O".
2. B"R"I".
3. C"P"N"A"E".
4. L"V"R"O"L.
5. "O"D"N.
6. M"R"E"L"E".

CONDITIONS:

FILL in the Stars in the Puzzle words (one letter for each star) to represent six principal towns in Europe. Write those you find out on a sheet of paper placing the respective number to each, and post it, together with your money order for Rs. 2-8, being the half year's subscription to the "Indian Tit Bits." Otherwise no notice will be taken, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for reply, to the "Indian Tit-Bits" Office, 189, Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta. Please quote number of money order to avoid confusion.

The one that will fill in the whole six puzzle words correctly will get Rs. 60; five, Rs. 30; and four, Rs. 15; no Prize will be awarded for less than four.

Should more than one fill in the words correctly the prizes will be divided.

Competitors can only send in one attempt, thus giving every one the same chance.

Intending subscribers during this month will receive with their first issue of six months, 1st will have besides the chance of winning one of the handsome prizes named above for the mere trial.

We are simply giving away the prizes to popularize the "I. T."

Intending subscribers should send in their Competitions to reach us not later than Saturday, the 15th of September, 1900.

LIST OF RECENT MILITARY SUBJECTS.

NOW IN PROGRESS.

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

	Rs.
The Dawn of Majuba Day, 1900 (Surrender of Cronje) 20 by 30 inches	15
A Chip of the Old Block (Charge of C Squadron 5th Lancers at the Battle of Elands Laagte) 20 by 30 inches	15
God Bless you, Tommy Atkins? 14½ by 21½ inches	15
Conquered, but not Subdued. 14½ by 21½ ins.	15
A Race for Life (An incident at Waterloo), 14½ by 21½ inches	15

PUBLICATIONS NOW READY.

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

The Absent-Minded Beggar (Gentleman in Khaki) 12½ by 20 Vignette	15
The Handy Man (Companion to the above) 12 by 20 Vignette	15
Our Brothers from Over the Seas (Centre to the "Absent-Minded Beggar" and "Handy Man" 20½ by 13½ inches	21
All that was Left of Them (Companion to Charge of the Light Brigade), 36½ by 23 inches	31
Jameson's Last Stand (Battle of Doornkop, 2nd January 1896) 32½ by 20½ inches	31
The Charge of the Light Brigade, 36½ by 23½ inches	31

G. D. GILES.

The Charge of the Heavy Brigade, 33½ by 19½ inches	21

STANLEY BERKELEY.

Napoleon's Cuirassiers at Waterloo, 30 by 13½ inches	21

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

Alma (Storming the Great Redoubt), 17½ by 29½ inches,	15
Sebastopol (Lord Raglan watching the Attack on the Redan) 17½ by 29½ inches	15
The Storming of Badajos 1812, 29 by 21½ inches	21
"1815" (Napoleon's Old Guard at Waterloo) 32½ by 18½ inches	31

MAUD EARL.

What we have we'll hold (The Champion Bull-dog Dimboola) 28½ by 21 inches	15

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

For Queen and Empire (Jubilee 1897), 34½ by 18½	31

STANLEY BERKELEY.

Atbara (Charge of the Camerons) 36½ by 23½ inches	21
Omdurman (Charge of the 21st Lancers) 36½ by 23½ inches	21

T. M. HEMY.

The Wreck of the Birkenhead, 17½ by 24½ inches	31

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D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

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This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.
	Rs. a

NOTICES.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RUGBY TOURNAMENT.—1900.

Subscriber's Tickets ..... 5 Rupees
Day Tickets ..... 1 do.
Can be obtained on the ground.

D. J. VINES,
Honorary Secretary, Football.

SOUTH AFRICA.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK and SON have pleasure in announcing that they have now extended their business to SOUTH AFRICA. An OFFICE has been OPENED at ST. GEORGE'S STREET, CAPE TOWN, and Branches will shortly be opened at DURBAN, JOHANNESBURG, &c., &c.

They are now in a position to transact all Banking and Agency business in South Africa, including Sale and Purchase of Drafts, Remittances, Letters of Credit, &c. Passages booked to all Ports and Baggage shipped and forwarded at Lowest Rates.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

THIS HOME will be OPENED for the Season on 1st October. The Home now consists of three separate buildings, one for Men, another for Women and a third for Children.

All applications for admission should be made to the Physician in Charge, George's Hospital, Bombay, accompanied by a Certificate from a Medical Officer stating the case is a suitable one for admission to the Home. Forms of certificates will be supplied to Medical Officers on application to the undersigned.

R. G. CURRIE,
Honorary Secretary
European General Hospital Endowment Fund.
Green Street, Bombay.

PROSPECTUS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A PUBLIC COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION will be held on MONDAY, the 15th October, 1900, at the stations noted below, for the Examination of Candidates for the Military Assistant Surgeon Branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, for which there are only four vacancies this year in the Bombay Command and ten in the Bengal Establishments:—

Principal, Grant Medical College, Bombay.
Principal Medical Officer, Sind District, Karachi.
Do. do. Mhow do. Mhow.
Do. do. Poona do. Poona.
Do. do. Nagpur do. Kamptee.

2. Candidates must be of European or Eurasian parentage, between 16 and 19 years of age, of healthy constitution, physically fit for Military Service, and of good character. They will be required to produce certificates showing that they possess these qualifications.

NOTE.—For further particulars apply to the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, Town Hall, between the hours of 11 a.m and 4 p.m. on any day, except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.

THE WESTREN INDIA TYPEWRITING COMPANY

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A SCHOOL of TYPEWRITING and SHORTHAND has been OPENED by the above Company, which provides unequalled facilities to Students for rapidly acquiring a thorough practical knowledge within three months. Special arrangements have been made to give INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTIONS at any time during the course of the day, to the Pupils' entire SATISFACTION. CERTIFICATES of Proficiency are guaranteed and Students are recommended for EMPLOYMENT.

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TO BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED.

1. RAJA OF SATARA DETHRONED, with all the Papers on the case and the Impeachment of Colonel C. Ovans, Rs. 3-8-0.
2. MY THOUGHTS: Religious, Social and Moral In seven languages. Under the patronage of H. H. the Rao of Cutch, G.C.I.E. Free Distribution.
3. SHELLEY'S SPIRITUAL PHILOSOPHY, Rs. 2-120.

FOR SALE.

1. SIR MUTAOHARIN; or, View of Modern Times, being an History of India from 1118 to 1195 of the Hijra (1706-82 A.D.), containing the reigns of the last seven Emperors of Hindustan: and in particular, an account of the English wars in Bengal, the rise and fall of Saradjed-Dowlah and Shudjah-ed-Dowlah, to which is added a critical examination of the English Government in these Countries from the PERSIAN of Said, Gholam Hoosein Khan. 3 stout volumes 4to calf VERY SCARCE, PRIVATELY PRINTED, CALCUTTA, 1789.
2. LORD'S DISCOVERY OF THE SECT OF THE BANIANS AND THE RELIGION OF THE PARSEES. Wherein is shewn the superstitious ceremonies used amongst them. More especially their Idolatrous Worship of Fire. Cr. size Edition, 1630. Price on application. VERY SCARCE.
3. TOD'S TRAVELS in Western India, embracing a visit to the Sacred Mount of the Jains and the most celebrated Shrines of Hindu Faith between Rajpootana and the Indus, Royal 4to, PLATES, CLOTH, VERY SCARCE, 1829.
This work is infinitely rarer than the "Rajasthan" by the same author.
4. COLLECTION of 45 tracts relating to Indian Antiquities, Inscriptions, &c., by J. Stevenson, J. D. Cunningham, Rajendralala Mitra, and others, 8vo. unbound, 1837-38.
5. EDWARD MOOR'S HINDU PANTHEON, with 100 Steel Plates, 4to calf, 1810. VERY SCARCE.
6. HAMILTON'S TRANSLATION of the Hedaya or Commentary on Mussalman Laws, 4 vols, new, half calf, 1791.

All communications to be addressed to the FIRM.

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	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
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Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and speed, possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 51m. Sun sets, 5h. 48m. High water, 3-33m., 3-11s. Low water, 9-23m., 9-9s.
Athletic Sports, St. Mary's Institution, 4 p.m.
Gymkhana Rugby Tournament.
P. and O. s. s. Paramata due to arrive from China at daylight.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—A collection of twenty finches including a pair of the Paradise Whydah Bird (Vidua paradisea) has been kindly presented to the zoological collection by Mr. A. Rhenius; and a dogfaced baboon (cynocephalus hamadryas) has also been presented by Mr M. C. Shroff.

OBITUARY.—We regret to announce the death, on Friday last, of Mr Vachraj Mohanjee Bhuta, managing clerk in the firm of Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble. He was managing clerk for over thirty years and was well-known in commercial circles especially among the grain dealers of Bombay. He had been suffering from general debility for the last six months. He was 58 years of age and left one son. Out of respect for his memory the offices of Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble were closed on Saturday last.

A NEW NAGPUR CIVILIAN.—Mr. Hari Ganpatrao Gharpure of Nagpur has just passed the Indian Civil Service. He belongs to the Morris College of Nagpur and took his degree with honours in mathematics. He is a B.A. of the Calcutta University, and had a distinguished career at Nagpur. He is the first civilian from the Central Provinces and comes from one of the ancient families of Nagpur.

THE B.S.P.C.A.—During the month of August last 4 horses were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 16 horses, 62 bullocks and 1 buffalo were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month. 221 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 1 cartman was fined for overloading his cart, and 7 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

GIVEN THREE MONTHS TO LEARN.—Mr. W. Webb, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, disposed of the charge of passing a counterfeit coin preferred against Tebul, an Arab mendicant at the instance of Inspector Walker. Last night the accused drank a pice worth of coffee from a Manomedan hawker, and gave him a half pice coin gilded with mercury, remarking "Here's a four-anna bit, return me fifteen pice change." Evidence was produced that accused was seen rubbing mercury on a copper coin on Thursday night. Accused in his defence pleaded that some person had given him the coin in charity. He did not know what a four-anna piece or other currency coins were like. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment, remarking, during that period accused would learn what the coins were like.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE DOCK.—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday, at the Prince's Dock, regarding the death of Syid Ahmed Syid Hoosein, a Mahomedan aged about seventy years. The deceased was employed at the docks in supervising the loading and unloading of ships. On Friday last two cranes were at work in loading the steamship Rudiarsberg with cargo of rice at No. 2 hatch. About 10 o'clock the crane man in charge of No. 9 crane, hoisted up and swung the jib round in order to give way to crane No. 10, which was working with it, when its hook caught the frame-work of one of the shed doors. The door was forced out of its fastenings and thrown forward on to the deceased, who happened to be walking on the wharf at the time. His head was fractured and he was killed on the spot. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A TEMPERANCE DANCE.—The dance given under the auspices of the Independent Order of the Rechabites, at the Town Hall, on Friday night, proved to be a success. Quite 450 members and their friends were present. The main hall was tastefully decorated with flags, ferns and palm leaves. The presence of a large number of military brethren and ladies contributed largely to the success of the function. There were Highlanders in kilts and Highlanders (Royal Scots) without kilts. Punctually at 9 o'clock the onerous but pleasant duties of the masters of ceremony began with a "quadrille," and it was at 2-30 a.m. when the programme was brought to a close. The success of the evening was due to Messrs. D. Lyons, C. R. Kingston and J. A. Coes.

DEATHS FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at the Sonapore burning ground, by Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, on the body of Heera Peetamber, aged twenty-two years. The deceased, a black-smith's labourer, worked at a smithy at Dabool-wara, Parel. On the night of four weeks ago Heera was bitten by a mad dog. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where the wounds were dressed and about four days after deceased resumed his work. Six days ago he complained of pain in his thighs and he had spasms all over his body. The spasms increased and he died on Saturday.—Another inquest was held last evening at the Sonapore cemetery, on the body of Bayabai, a girl, aged eight years. About three months ago deceased was bitten by a rabid dog hydrophobia set in and she died yesterday. A verdict of death from hydrophobia was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE GUN CARRIAGE STORE YARD.—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday evening, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Gun Carriage Store Yard at Colaba, regarding the death of Daji Orishna, a labourer, aged about forty years. About 10 o'clock, on Saturday morning, deceased and nineteen other labourers were shunting waggons from the lighting machine along the weigh bridge siding. Two or four waggons had been weighed and passed along that siding. About an hour afterwards as the gang of labourers including deceased were pushing a waggon laden with coal from the direction of the weighing machine to join it to other waggons, the muccadam, whose duty was to watch for carriages coming from behind, shouted out to the men to get aside, as another wagon was coming from the opposite direction. Immediately there was a rush to get out of the way but deceased was pinned between the buffers of the two waggons. He was killed on the spot. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DAMAUN NEWS.—On Thursday last there were four deaths at Lower Damaun, three whereof were due to starvation which, since the 5th of April last, has at Lower Damaun alone made 231 victims up to date, and one from fever. On Friday Lower Damaun for the eighth time during the month, showed a clean mortality bill.—The Bombay police officers who were enjoying the Governor's hospitality in the palace, left Damaun at 8 p.m., on Thursday last for Bombay, in consequence of a communication they received from the Police Commissioner of Bombay. It is given out that more telegrams were sent on Thursday to the King of Portugal and his Chief Minister and as the 28th was the birthday of both their Faithful Majesties the King and Queen of Portugal, people entertained strong hopes that the four British accused, who have been arrested here, would in compliance with the prayer of their telegrams to Lisbon, be liberated, but there has been some hitch in the realisation of people's wishes. His Excellency Lieutenant Nuno Campos, the Governor of Damaun, left Damaun on Friday for Bombay.—The flood in the Dhamanganga river has subsided and all signs of monsoon are disappearing. Both the days and nights are warm.

THE STRANGE BURNING FATALITY.—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry on Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, regarding the circumstances, touching the death of Dhondoo Pandoo, a Hindu boy aged about twelve years. On the afternoon of the 18th September last the lad was standing at the junction of Falkland and Duncan Roads, selling sweetmeat, when his clothes were suddenly found to be on fire, and he was burnt. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where his dying deposition was recorded by the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate. The boy stated that on the day in question he had an altercation with an old woman and that while he was standing at the above spot, a lad came up and put something like fire into his pocket and immediately after his clothes were in flames. Inspector Power in his evidence said that he proceeded to the spot where the accident had occurred, and on examining the footpath he noticed an oily patch on the ground. He also found two pieces of burnt rag close by. The witness took the pieces of burnt rag and scraped up some of the sand lying on the surface of the oily patch and sent them in two sealed bottles to the Chemical Analyser to Government. That officer in his report stated that the examination of the contents of the bottles disclosed the existence of phosphorus. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died of shock, the result of extensive burns caused by inflammable substance being applied to him by some person or persons unknown to the jury, under such circumstances that the act of such person or persons was rash and negligent.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer" for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It make the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot: 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE PORT TRUST AMENDMENT BILL.

THE Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has forwarded the following letter to Government in reference to the proposed amendment of the Port Trust Act now under the consideration of the Bombay Legislative Council:—

"The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have had under consideration the Bill introduced in the Legislative Council of this Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the 25th August for the purpose of reducing from 10 to 5 per cent. the special rebate hitherto allowed the Port Trust from the General Tax leviable by the Municipality; as also the remarks of the honourable member (Sir Charles Ollivant) in moving the first reading of the proposed measure. They have further had the opportunity of perusing the communication dated 18th August addressed by the Trustees of the Port to Government; and whilst agreeing with the arguments therein advanced, I am respectfully to beg on behalf of the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, that the matter may be re-considered by Government in the light of the data placed before them.

"It seems to my Committee that the Bill in question, if passed into law, will establish a principle which would be contrary to what they understand has always been maintained by Government, and that the increased taxation apart from assisting the Municipality in carrying out functions which legitimately belong to it, would open the door to further calls being made in the future on the Trustees' revenue. It must also be borne in mind that the Bombay Port Trust is a body formed solely for the purpose of fostering trade and is not a profit-earning institution; also that when its receipts show an appreciable net increase, a corresponding advantage is secured to the trade by the lowering of dock dues and other charges appertaining to the Port. It will be seen therefore, that any extra taxation of the character contemplated by the Bill under reference will have the effect of deterring the Trust from allowing similar facilities in future; and the consequent increase in Port charges which would ultimately ensue with a view to balancing the income and expenditure of the Trust, would not only be an additional burden on importers and exporters but would tend to check the development of the trade of the Port.

"In England, the Committee understand, the Harbour Trust have been separated from Corporations because it was contended, and with good reason, that the revenue derived from the rivers and waterways, instead of being used for lighting and paving streets, should be utilized solely for the benefit and expansion of trade; and that a like view was entertained by Government in regard to the Bombay Port Trust is evident from what transpired in 1883 and again in 1887 when the question of the assessment of Port Trust property was under consideration. Indeed, the principal on which the present rebate was allowed to the Trust was affirmed, when the Honourable Sir Raymond West, in speaking at the Legislative Council Meeting in March 1885, stated that 'Though the Port Trust realises very great sums, they have only quasi-beneficial occupation; it may be called upon to contribute to the General Fund of the Municipality, not so much as the private property owner, but something more than Government. A medium line has been drawn for it between Government and private property owners in this respect;—Government 80, the Port Trust 90, and the private owners 100 per cent.'

"My Committee contend that no just cause has been shown to justify Government going back on the conclusions come to in the years 1883 and 1887, and they fail to see why the Port Trust should be singled out to pay an increased percentage of the expense incurred by the Municipality in the suppression of plague. They would, therefore, respectfully deprecate any change in the policy hitherto pursued by Government in respect of the two Institutions."

RIVAL CANDIDATES FOR MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

At the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday afternoon, Dr. Rajaball Ramji Lukhdir appeared before Mr. P. H. Dastur to answer the notice issued against him at the instance of Dr. Nadarshaw Hormusji Edulji Sukhia, calling upon the accused to show cause why summons should not be issued against him on a charge of defamation. Mr. S. S. Kapadia, who appeared on behalf of the defendant to show cause, said that the letter complained of was not defamatory and that therefore the notice should be dismissed.

The complainant, Dr. Sukhia, who appeared in person to support the notice, said that as his counsel was engaged in the High Court, he was unable to attend to argue the notice on his behalf, and he (Dr. Sukhia) would put in a written statement to satisfy the court that this was a fit and proper case in which process should be issued under Section 204 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and the accused put upon his trial. In that statement Dr. Sukhia said that the accused wrote and published the letter complained of, and thereby intended to injure complainant's credit and harm his reputation. As a matter of fact the said letter was read by respectable gentlemen of standing and position in Bombay, and also, by those gentlemen, who had been helping him in securing for him a seat in the Corporation and by their testimony he would be able to prove how he had been lowered or likely to be lowered in their estimation, both in reputation and credit. Dr. Sukhia gave names of four gentlemen, including a Justice of the Peace and stated that several others were prepared to come forward to give evidence. Although the words and expressions used by the accused did not, in the opinion of the court, seem apparently strong, yet the complainant submitted that there were implied imputations and insinuations against him, which were defamatory, and that therefore he was entitled to process being issued. Complainant drew the attention of the Court to Section 499 of the Penal Code, Explanation 3. Complainant further submitted that he was not pressing this matter out of any vindictive motive as might be alleged, but that he would drop the proceedings, if the accused would atone for his conduct by merely expressing his regret at the said publication. Complainant lastly pointed out that the court could dispose of the matter, if it doubted the truthfulness of the complaint made before it, under Sections 202 and 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Dr. Sukhia then asked his Worship to record in writing the reasons for doubting the truth of his complaint, and the grounds of insufficiency for proceeding.

The magistrate discharged the notice, remarking that the letter written by complainant was much stronger than that of the accused's. The court did not think the accused's letter was defamatory.

EXTRAORDINARY WAY OF DISPOSING OF POSTAL ARTICLES

BEFORE Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Goonajee Gopal, a postal delivery peon, was charged by Inspector Bartley with secreting and throwing away a number of letters, post cards, money-order acknowledgments, &c., amounting in all to 291 articles, and thereby committing an offence under Section 52, Act 6 of 1898. Mr. Dalvi, pleader, appeared for the accused. The police inquiries showed that the accused who had been employed as a substitute delivery peon for the last four months, worked at the Pydhownie Branch Post Office during the past three or four weeks. Between the 6th and 20th September, he was entrusted with the letters and other articles specified in the charge. Instead of delivering these to their addresses he threw them in a godown belonging to Mr. DeSouza's Rubber Stamp Company, at Pydhownie. On Friday morning, Mr. Pereira, an assistant in the Rubber Stamp Company, on opening the godown, discovered a heap of letters, post cards, &c., lying therein. Mr. Pereira informed his master of the discovery, and the latter communicated with the postal authorities. The matter was reported to the police and Inspector Bartley found in the godown, in all 273 letters, post-cards, money-order acknowledgments, &c. The accused was then taken into custody and on his room at Parel Road, opposite Sir Dinshaw Petit Mill, being searched, 18 other articles were discovered. The explanation given by the accused for this strange way of disposing of the postal articles, was that owing to pressure of work he could not deliver them to the addresses and threw them into the godown. The case has been remanded to the 5th instant.

NOTICE.

POONA STEEPLECHASES AND FLAT RACES.

Saturday, 29th September. Wednesday, 3rd October.

POONA RACES.

6th, 8th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 17th and 20th October.

Special Trains will run from and to Bombay.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 25th September.

THE final meeting of the Railway Conference at Simla will take place to-day. It is understood the Conference has agreed to adopt a system under which overcharges for goods over Rs. 5 will be refunded, and leading firms will be asked if they agree to make good all undercharges as a "quid pro quo." Whether this agreement is made or not, however overcharges will be refunded when proved. The idea of the Conference is to insure prompt settlement in all cases.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

HINDUSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LD.

THE twenty-seventh annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held on Saturday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort. Mr. Vundravandas Ramji presided. The following director's report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read:—

Gentlemen,—As usual, your directors beg to lay before you their twenty-seventh annual report, together with audited accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1900. It will be seen from the statement of profit and loss that the Company has not been able to show more than Rs. 1,24,14-1 at its credit. This amount your directors propose to carry forward to the next year's account. The scarcity of cotton, consequent upon the failure of rain last year and the depressed condition of yarn market in China, as also the unremunerative prices realized for cloth had a very disastrous effect on mill industry in general. Moreover, your Mill during the greater part of the year was worked short time. With all these adverse circumstances your directors think the result not unsatisfactory. Your directors are glad to state your secretaries and treasurers, Messrs. Thackersey Moolji and Co., have again magnanimously given up the whole of their commission, at the rate of 1 pie per lb. amounting to Rs. 1,24,14-1 at its credit. This amount your directors propose to carry forward to the next year's account. The scarcity of cotton, consequent upon the failure of rain last year and the depressed condition of yarn market in China, as also the unremunerative prices realized for cloth had a very disastrous effect on mill industry in general. Moreover, your Mill during the greater part of the year was worked short time. With all these adverse circumstances your directors think the result not unsatisfactory. Your directors are glad to state your secretaries and treasurers, Messrs. Thackersey Moolji and Co., have again magnanimously given up the whole of their commission, at the rate of 1 pie per lb. amounting to Rs. 1,24,14-1 for which they deserve your best thanks.

During the year under review one new sizing machine, by Messr. Howard and Bolhough, has been added to your machinery. Your directors extremely regret to announce the death of your Company's auditor Mr. Framjee Temulji Mirza in May last. In him the Company has lost a most useful and experienced auditor. The deceased gentleman was continuously appointed auditor of your Company since its establishment. In his places the board has provisionally appointed Mr. Palanjee Framjee Mehta, and you are requested to confirm his appointment. Messrs. Ramji Luckmidas and Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey retire by rotation but they are eligible for re-election. The property of your Mill has been insured against risk of fire for Rs. 15,73,000, and cotton, yarn, cloth, stores, &c. for Rs. 2,30,000, aggregating Rs. 18,03,000. You are requested to appoint auditors for the year 1900-1901.

On the motion of the chairman the above report, together with the annual audited accounts and balance sheet made up to the 30th June last, was adopted. Messrs. Ramji Lukhmidas and Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey Mooljee, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the Company for the current year. The meeting accorded a cordial vote of thanks to Messrs. Thackersey Moolji and Co., secretaries and treasurers, for the remission of the whole of their commission. The appointment of Mr. Palanji Framji Mehta, as an auditor, in place of Mr. Framji Temoolji Mirza, deceased, was confirmed. Messrs. Pallanji Framji Mehta and Govindji Mathowji were reappointed auditors and their remuneration was fixed at Rs. 200 each.

WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

The twenty-fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held on Saturday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, Mr. Bumonji Dinshaw Petit presiding. The following directors' report was laid before the meeting:—

Gentlemen,—Your directors beg to lay before you their twenty-fifth annual report of the working of your Company's Mill for the year ending 30th June, 1900, together with balance sheet and profit and loss statement for the same period. And in doing so they regret to meet you with a loss of Rs. 3,77,8-4-4 for the year under review. You are well aware that the mill industry is passing through a severe crisis, and the scanty of rains last year made the cotton market go up by leaps and bounds, whereas the prices of yarn and piece-goods remained dormant throughout the year with only a very limited demand. Moreover our mill worked short time the greater part of the year, and taking all these adverse circumstances into consideration, your directors think that the result of the working of the mill cannot be termed as unsatisfactory. Your directors are glad to state that the Agents have given up the whole of their commission at 1 1-2 Rs. per lb. amounting to Rs. 24,580, for which they were entitled to under section 121 of the Articles of Association and for which they deserve the best thanks of the shareholders. The total amount at the debit of profit and loss account now stands at 1,80,201-12-9. Your directors beg to bring to your notice the very sad death of one of the Company's auditors, Mr. Framji Temoolji Mirza, which took place in May last. The deceased had been appointed auditor since the establishment of your Company, and was re-elected every succeeding year. He audited the books of the Company ably and conscientiously. In his place, your directors have appointed Mr. Palanjee Framji Mehta as a provisional auditor, whose appointment you are requested to confirm. Your Company's property including buildings, machinery, shafting, gearing and goods under process is insured for Rs. 14,82,100, and cotton yarn, piece-goods, stores, &c., for Rs. 2,00,000. You are requested to appoint auditors for 1900-1901.

The above report was adopted. Two of the directors who retired by rotation were re-elected. The same auditors were re-appointed. A vote of thanks was tendered to the Secretaries and Treasurers for the remission of the whole of their commission. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	2	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	7	2	42
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	12	2	24
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabarmxes	1	1	13
E Mazagon, Parwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tarleo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	2	43
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	20
Total	26	12	165
Same date last year	15	11	105
Cholera	7	12	

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	8
B Mandvi, Chukala, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	3	30
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	20	2	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabarmxes	1	1	9
E Mazagon, Parwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tarleo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	2	44
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	11
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	14
Total	25	11	149
Total plague deaths to date,	79,723	66,081	
Same date last year	22	18	101
Cholera	8	6	

INOCULATION.

The total of inoculated persons up to 19th Sept. was 2,00,079.

Caste and Nationalities.	Week ending 19th Sept., 1900.	From 6th Sept., 1899, up to 19th Sept., 1900.	Since 1st Oct., 1897, up to 19th Sept., 1900.
Brahmins	0	1,349	2,578
Jains	0	1,059	1,322
High Caste Hindus	5	60,262	64,752
Low Caste Hindus	19	82,993	96,630
Mussalmans	1	11,114	21,181
Parsees	0	1,692	8,239
Jews	0	638	774
Europeans	0	238	307
Eurasians	0	229	309
Native Christians	0	1,941	3,179
Other Nationalities	0	1,189	1,725
Unclassified	0	1	651
Total	25	1,63,504	2,00,079

THE death, from cancer in throat, of Major-General Truell, C.B., occurred at Wimborne after a long illness. Deceased served in the Indian Mutiny, and was mentioned in the despatches. He also assisted in the relief of Lucknow, and took part in the Egyptian campaign, 1882. At Suakim in 1885 he received a medal and clasp, with the rank of brevet-colonel, and was made C.B. in the same year. Deceased was a keen sportsman and cricketer. He was twice married. He was educated at Cheltenham College.

"TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

THE other day a letter was published in Truth from an officer in India who spoke very disparagingly of the Service khaki helmet, chiefly for its heaviness and hardness. The same opinion was more strongly expressed in a letter from South Africa, which the "Times" published last week, where the helmet was thus referred to:—It is uncomfortable, and is the cause of many a headache after a long day. It is heavy and hard for the head. It leaves nearly the whole of the side of the head exposed to the sun, by reason of being cut away too much over the ears. It affords practically no protection to the eyes from glare. In fact, many of us out here wear it with the back part in front in order to obviate this as much as possible. You cannot see through your glasses properly unless you tilt it on the back of your head, as the front part gets in the way. Apparently there is no possible fault which the khaki helmet does not possess.

The author of the foregoing criticism, like almost everybody else, favours the fashionable broad-brimmed felt, though he does not see the reason—which I understand exists—for turning the brim up at the side. He makes an exception, however, in the case of India, where, he says, "owing to the extreme power of the sun, a helmet is an absolute necessity." But what peculiar virtue has a helmet in resisting the power of the sun? Surely it is a question of material rather than of shape. It ought to be possible to make a felt hat, which will be as impervious to the sun's rays as a helmet; while, on the other hand if the helmet is open to all the objections recited, the hotter the sun and the stronger the light the worse will be the results to the wearer. As I have just said, there is strong dissatisfaction with the helmet in India. It is not very likely that we shall ever see two kinds of tropical headgear in use in the Army—one for India and one for other hot climates. A type must, therefore, be found which will best suit all tropical countries.

With the commendable view, no doubt, of profiting by the "lessons of the war," the G. O. C. Peshawar District has issued instructions for the work of the troops in his command during the hot weather, musketry being one of the subjects specified. The following comments of an officer on this order are worth notice:—Only those who have spent a summer in the Peshawar Valley, where the thermometer at night is rarely under 95 deg. and often up to 100 deg., can realise what this innovation means. To reach the ranges there is generally a mile or more of dusty road to be travered. Shooting begins at 6 a.m. and lasts a couple of hours or more. All that time the men awaiting their turn are exposed to the hot morning sun (which soon after it rises above the horizon raises the temperature to 130 deg.) in a place with no more shade than the Sahara. It follows inevitably that both officers and men endeavour to get the firing over as quickly as possible in order to escape from the momentarily increasing heat. It is impossible that shooting can improve under such conditions. Is is true that musketry in the hot weather leaves more time in the winter months for other important parts of military training; but, seeing that the sum total of the individual soldier's target practice under four hours annually is scarcely it would be advisable to carry it out in the most suitable season. After all, shooting must have some influence on the result of a battle. "Under four hours annually." That is the sort of thing that brings home to the civilian mind the utter fundeapacy of the training of our soldiers. Fancy sending out men who only do four hours rifle practice per annum to shoot for their lives against men like the Boers, who are using their guns every day of their lives!

The officer just quoted points another moral apropos of the orders to the Peshawur garrison, namely, the excessive interference with the discretion of officers commanding regiments. In the present day, he says, an officer only commands his regiment nominally:—"He finds his freedom of action checked every moment, and anything like independence of action on his part, and also on that of his officers, is systematically discouraged. It ought to be assumed that a man of twenty years service or more is fit for the position to which he has risen. If he is not, remove him. But until he is proved unfit and removed, he ought to have a free hand in the management and training of his men. Only by relieving competent C. O.s and leaving their hands free can the thorough efficiency of a regiment be secured." All this is very much like what I have heard with regard to giving company officers a free hand, and limiting the interference of the C. O. and the second-in-command. As a matter of common sense I should think there must be much truth in it. The right policy, I take it, is to inspect your units and regiments frequently; test severely the competence of the officer in command by the efficiency of his men; and weed out the unfit remorselessly. But to meddle in every way with what he is engaged in knocking his company or battalion into shape. Let him do his best, or his worst, and judge him by the result.

I called attention a few months back to the anomalous arrangement under which a medical officer, serving in the Colonies or India, and entitled to promotion on a certain date, does not get his rise in pay until the time when his promotion is notified in the general orders of the station on which he happens to be serving. In a specific case which I mentioned this meant that an officer serving in South Africa did not get the benefit of his promotion till a month or so later than he would have done had he been serving at home. As this paragraph in "Truth" has made its way round the world, I have been learning that the same anomaly prevails in several other branches of the public service in India and the Eastern Colonies, such as the Public Works Department, the Police, and so on. For instance, a man takes over, on promotion, the duties of a certain appointment in Burma in the last week in April. The public notification of the fact does not appear in the "Rangoon Gazette" till the end of June. Not till this is done can the Accountant-General authorise him to draw the pay and allowances of his appointment. I am not quite clear whether in this case the payment for the intervening period is withheld altogether or merely delayed. But in the case of the Medical Service I understand it to have been lost altogether.

A circular sent out a few weeks ago be a Superintendent of Telegraphists in Madras has given the signalling staff an opportunity of redirecting attention to their grievances. The circular announces that "till the pressure consequent upon the China war has abated" all privilege leave will be stopped, and all leave granted on production of medical certificates "will be treated as sick leave on half pay in case they are entitled to privilege leave, otherwise as leave without pay." This is adding a last straw to the men's burden. For years past the signalling staff throughout India has been under-manned, and the work has only been got through by the imposition (without extra pay) of double and treble the hours of duty laid down in the Telegraph Traffic Code. The excessive work causes many operators to break down in health, and now, when extra pressure is likely to make these breakdowns more frequent than ever, the unfortunate slaves of the wire are told that their sick leave pay will be stopped. The remorseless sweating of these employés of the Indian Government is made the more scandalous by the fact that the Telegraph Department makes a huge profit year after year.

In a recent letter in the *Hospital* concerning the management of the General Hospital at Madras attention is drawn to the fact that during the past year or three years "a quite abnormal percentage of the English nurses and probationers have resigned prematurely." Various more or less conventional excuses are usually given for

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Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

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To Lovers of Art.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former ... of publications.

... are sensible of many defects in this ... the principal one being the impossi... a trade catalogue a complete list ...ravings. We would, therefore, ... any known engraving not ...municate with us.

... pleasure of notifying our ... to more spacious and ... of which we would ... steemed patronage ... and the public in

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...E ART GALLERY,
...ADF ROAD,
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NOTES.
LAND REVENUE,
...INCIPLE AND SCHEME
POLICY.
BY
TODARMAL.
..., Re, 1. Postage, half-anna;
...d at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols .....298 3-8—1-16.
3 per cent Rentes .....299 3-4—1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....£109 unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ...£333 7-8
Bar Silver in London.....29 1-4 plus 1-8
Do New York .....63 5-8 plus 1-4
Exchange on London at Paris ...25 13—1 1-2.
Do. New York .....4 85 3-4 plus 1-8
Discount Bank of England, 4 per cent. unchanged.
Do Short London Bills, 4 per cent. "
Do Indian Bank Bills, 4 1-8 per cent. "
Extra Allotments—
Bills on Calcutta.....Rs. 2 10 000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.
" Bombay..... " 20,000 "
" Madras..... " 20 000 "
Arrival—Hochheimer.
Specie Shipments—
Silver to Bombay..... £140,000
Do Calcutta..... £ 40,000
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, sellers April-May, 17s. plus 9d.

Tone strong.

Rapeseed, Brown, business done, Oct.-Nov., 16s. 3d.

Tone strong.

EXCHANGE opened with an easier feeling and 1s. 4 3-16d. quoted for Credits for all October, at which some were placed and the dates of deliveries for Bank Telegraphic and Bank Demand put on another week, say 1s. 3 31-32d. and 1s. 4d. from 27th October and 1-32d. higher, 30th November.

As usual on Saturday there was very little doing. With Calcutta closed the first 4 days of next week and again for the same number of days the following, on account of the "Doorga Poojah" holidays, we are not unlikely to see easier rates on this side.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has kept steady throughout the day at Rs. 96 1-16 for Monday's settlement with a fair amount of business passing. The rate for the next settlement is 1 1-2 annas lower.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market is steady and Petit's have improved to Rs. 1747 1-2, Bank of Bombay shares are quoted Rs. 1,257 1-2, Tapti Valley Railway Rs. 475.

FREIGHTS.—Market quiet with nothing doing.

COALS.—Some more stocks of Singareni has been sold at Rs. 13-4.

WHEAT.—The market is unchanged at Rs. 4-9.

SEEDS.—LINSEED is steady at Rs. 10-14 nominal.

RAPESEED.—The market is firm with business doing at Rs. 7-12 to Rs. 7-13 for Brown Cawnpore and Rs. 8-8 for Yellow.

CASTORSEED.—The market is unchanged at Rs. 40-12 to Rs. 41.

POPPYSEED.—Market quiet at Rs. 8-7 to Rs. 8-8.

COTTON.—The market is quiet on account of this month's settlement at low rates consequent on the fall in America and Liverpool. In the morning new crops, Bengal Fine, was quoted Rs. 198 for January and Good Broach for March Rs. 238 but the rate fell off Re. 1 during the day as arrivals are expected early and the advices of the crops continues satisfactory.

	Rs.
Bengal, Fine, ready	210
do. F. G. ready	195
Broach Fine, ready	230
do. Good, ready	220
Kandeish ready	210
Sind Punjab	208

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats easier. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 4,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000 bales. Surats 200 bales. Imports 13,000 bales. Spot 6 5-16—1-2. Fair Brown Egyptian, 7 9-16—unchanged. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Dec.-Jany.	Mar.-Apl.	June-July
5·20	5·58	5·22	5·15	5·11
—32-34 plus 1-64	plus 1-64	plus 1-64	plus 2-64	

In New York—

	bales.
Receipts at the Ports	52 000
Exports to Great Britain	10,000
" Continent	5,000
Mid.-Uplands	10 3-4 unchgd.
Futures, month of December	9·63 = plus 9
" " of March	9·32 = plus 8
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	270,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	50,000
Do do France and Continent	35 000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	400 000
Do do do Interior Ports	160,000
Total week's Sales	17,000 bales.
" Sold for Exportation	1,000 "
" Amount forwarded to consumers	23,000 "
" Exports	2,000 "
" Week's Imports	45,000 "
" Stock	180,000 "
Surats—Week's sales	400 "
Sold for Exportation	100 "
Amount forwarded to consumers	900 "
Actual Exports	200 "
Week's Imports	4,000 "
Stock	14,000 "
Afloat American	50,000 "
" Indian	7,000 "

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday :—

	bales.
Khandesh	37 "
Berar	72 "
Total Comras	109 "
Westerns	102 "
Bengals	9 "
Egyptian	135 "
Total	355 "

Summary of Daily Arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday :—

Wheat	5,624 cwts.
Linseed	562 "
Rapeseed	784 "
Gingellyseed	538 "
Groundnuts	2,070 "
Castorseed	3,000 "
Rice	12,892 "
Myrabollams	22 "

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

2 1-4 per cent Consols ..... No change.
3 per cent Rentes ..... "
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan ..... "
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities ..... "
Bar Silver in London ..... 28 "
Do. New York ..... "
Exchange on London at Paris ..... "
Do. New York ..... "
Discount Bank of England ..... "
Do Short London Bills ..... "
Do Indian Bank Bills ..... "

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 2,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 5,000 bales. Surats 200 bales. Spot 6 1-2d. plus 3-16. Arrivals closed steady.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

Sept.-Oct.	Dec.-Jan.	March-April	June-July
5·02 plus 4	5·27 plus 5	5·25 plus 5	5·15 plus 4

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	52 000 bales
Exports to Great Britain	17,000 bales
Do to Continent	6,000 bales
Mid-Uplands	10 3-4 unchanged
Futures, month of December	9·72 plus 9
Do. do. March	9·72 plus 10
Total Visible Supply	1,170,000
" of which East Indian	91,000
" Stock in London	14 000
" Quantity in sight	830,000

London quotes :—

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed, 16s. 9d. April-May, Havre Antwerp, Dunkirk buyers—strong.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull.
Surats easier.
Good Bhownugger 4 22-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	98 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	100
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	63 7-8
Bar Silver	29 1-4

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 28.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Egypt arrived here this afternoon.

ADEN, SEPT. 28.

The B I S N Co's steamer Manora left here to-day.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 29.

The P and O Co's steamer Chusan arrived here from Bombay, this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Silesia, from Bombay to Japan, arrived at Colombo on the morning of the 29th ult.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer China, from Japan, sailed from Singapore for Calcutta, on the afternoon of the 28th ult.

The same Company's steamer Vindobona, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the afternoon of the 28th ult.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

SPON—ROBINSON—September 5, at St. Peter's Church, Drayton, Abingdon, Berks, H J Spon, M R C S L R C P, D P H Cantab, to Constance Mary, daughter of the Rev F E Robinson, M A.

WEBSTER—GRAHAM—September 6, at St. James's Church, Dursley, E M Webster, to Violet Beatrice, daughter of Capt G A Graham.

DEATHS.

BERFORD—September 9, at Clifton Road, Folkestone, G M B Berford, formerly of the East Indian Civil Service, aged 82.

PERKINS—September 5, at Grosvenor Crescent, St Leonards on Sea, Rev H E Perkins, late Bengal Civil Service and C M S, aged 64.

PETERSON—September 12, at Westgate on Sea, Agnes Christall, widow of the late Professor Peerson, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

SALMON—September 9, at Caithness Road, West Kensington, F G, son of the late Col G F Salmon, of the Madras Army, aged 62.

YARDE-BULLER—September 9, at Inmpton, Churston Ferrers, G Yelverton, second son of Lord and Lady Churston, aged 24.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GIBSON—September 24, at Cawnpore, the wife of A Elgar Gibson, of Piperaudie Concern, of a son.

HERBERT—September 22, at the Heritage Lodge, Mussoorie, the wife of Captain Claude Hebert, 1st Goorkha Rifles, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DARLING—September 22, at the Pyrenaee, Rankhet, Hester Caroline, the dearly loved wife of Rev Charles W Darling, M A, Chaplain of Rankhet.

MILLER—September 23, at Deesah, Dispore, Camillia, widow of the late George Miller, Esq, Jemadar, late of Jodhpur in the District of Shahabad, aged 78 years.

SAVORY—August 23, at Geluk, South Africa, Captain A Savory, 4th Hussars, attached to the South African Light Horse.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1 1900.

THE reconstruction of the House of Commons has commenced and already sixty-six new members have been elected. Of these 59 are Conservatives. The seats were in each case uncontested and in only five cases have new members been appointed. It does not speak much for the spirit and energy of the Liberal Party—still less for their hopefulness of success—when we find them allowing to go uncontested seats which were won in 1895 by the narrowest possible majorities. How small some of those majorities were may be seen from a reference to the lists in our news columns. The Liberals have lost heart in those constituencies at all events, or, actuated by economical motives and the belief that the new Parliament will not last long, have avoided what they deem to be unnecessary expenditure. Party agents are pretty shrewd in their forecasts of elections, and would strongly favour allowing judgment to go by default if they believed their chances hopeless. And this alone can account for the abstention from a fight when results of former elections give indications of the fluctuating tendencies of the electorate. It is not often that new members are permitted to enter without a contest. But we have a batch of them already. Sir Joseph Dimsdale takes the place of Sir Reginald Hanson as junior member for the City of London; Mr. Grieve takes the seat vacated by Viscount Chelsea at Bury St. Edmonds, Mr. Arkwright at Hereford succeeds Mr. Radcliffe Cook, Mr. Higginbotham relieves Mr. Long in the West Derby Division of Liverpool while Mr Hambro takes the place of Mr. Bonsor for Wimbledon. So far the Right Hon. W. H. Long is the most notable member left out. He is comparatively young and has already held office on two occasions, his last appointment being that of President of the Board of Agriculture. Mr. Bonsor was one of the most useful financial members. Lord Chelsea was one of Mr. Balfour's secretaries and appeared to have a prominent career before him. These are, however, only a handful of the members who do not mean to go back to St. Stephens. The returns so far are all unopposed and of these two more are to be expected to-day. Mr. Chamberlain has been accorded the honour of an unopposed return and his colleagues in Birmingham go back with him, a sufficient commentary, so far as that great industrial centre is concerned, on the policy of the Colonial Secretary. Mr. Speaker Gully goes back, and among the others who have been returned are Lord Charles Beresford, Mr. Wyndham, the Under-Secretary for War; Sir C. Hall, the Recorder of London; Sir Henry Fowler, our former Under-Secretary for India; Mr. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade; Mr Henniker Heaton and Sir A. Sassoon, the last of whom we can almost claim as a representative of India, while with him in the same category, may be classed Sir C. Cayzer, and Mr. Kimber, whose name will be familiar to capitalists as a director of Indian railways.

THE Boer States having been annexed and irrevocably added to the dominions of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, no formal declaration of Peace is to be made. The extinction of the Boer army is complete and what we now have to deal with are detached bands, more or less numerous, of armed men who must be accounted as rebels—and treated as such. They may be able from time to time to amalgamate and work serious havoc in isolated places, to tear up railway lines and commit wholesale robbery. But the review of twelve thousand troops at Komatipoort may be regarded as marking the conclusion of the state of war in South Africa and the commencement of operations for the orderly Government of the Transvaal. Lord Roberts's work may be regarded as completed and that of General Baden-Powell begun. After that officer has chosen the men for his military police, their organisation will be speedily accomplished and their mobility will be such that they will constitute virtually a flying column, having the whole of the newly-acquired territory to control. The prospect of smart little engagements with the rebels appeals strongly to the adventurous instincts of young soldiers and colonists, and the popular leader has received three times the number of applications he can grant. His men will be well equipped and have an abundance of stores and ammunition available wherever they go and reinforcements near at hand, for the burghers wish to have peace and are anxious to make good the losses they have sustained in the past twelve months. The military police will have to deal with strong bodies of men, but men whose arms and equipment it will be next to impossible for them to keep efficient and whose ammunition must be difficult to replenish. It is hoped and believed that it is almost expended, for weeks ago they were forced to fall back on Martinis and sporting cartridges, on buck-shot and explosive bullets, that for their Mausers being quite exhausted. The fact, however, remains that somewhere in Boer territory large numbers of rifles and numerous guns are buried in the ground, at some spot apparently not at present accessible to the active commandoes. With those weapons it is probable stores of ammunition are also concealed. Approximately the British Intelligence Officers know the number of guns of which the Boers had possession at the commencement of the war and they are able to account for a large proportion of them. But until they have been unearthed and placed beyond the reach of the rebels it would be premature to withdraw large draughts of troops or to relax vigilance. Still we have the whip hand, and the intimation Lord Roberts gave to the Boers—of his intention to detain fifteen thousand of their sons and brothers now in St. Helena and Ceylon, until they ceased operations and formally took the oath of allegiance—may hasten matters. The surrender of the guns or submission of proof of their destruction might also be made a condition precedent to the release of the prisoners. An oath should be binding on a religious people but it is remarkable how readily the Boers have sacrificed conscience to convenience.

Although the condition of the Transvaal cannot yet be considered tranquil there are signs that the Orange River Colony is accepting the inevitable with good grace and a petition has been addressed to the High Commissioner by "the most influential burghers" of Bloemfontein and other important towns which goes far to show how eagerly the population of the newly-acquired state desire the restoration of peace and tranquillity. They say: "The Boer is the author of all our troubles. We want rest and peace under the British flag. The Boer has been for years insidiously working on the feelings of the people, the result being sorrow, desolation, and starvation." And that sentiment is reiterated by the Africander prisoner who wrote after his liberation the other day: "Only total conquest and annexation can bring about peace and harmony. It is not the genuine Transvaal burgher who hates England and English rule. It is the foreign element rampant in the State, dominating the Government and ruling its Press, that engendered such hatred, fanning it into a flame." "And," he continues, "I make bold to say that, as in the Cape Colony, the Transvaaler and Free Stater any day prefer an Englishman to a Hollander. The latter depended for existence on his chance of changing the Transvaal into an English-hating country. This obnoxious and dangerous element could be removed only in the event of annexation." Mr. Kruger's abandonment of his intention to fall with the last man in the defence of his country has simplified matters very greatly, although he has left behind him a man of qualifications superior to his own, in Mr. Schalk Burger. That gentleman, respected by many of his countrymen, is a grandson of one of the voortrekkers, on whose head a price of £300 was set by the British Government in consequence of his participation in a rebellion in Natal. But his personal influence is not to be compared with that of the fugitive ex-president. Those who know him best say that even if the Republic had survived, or in the inconceivable event of its revival, he never could have wielded Mr. Kruger's power, as his mind is cautious and hesitating, and, like Mr. Schreiner, he sees every possible side of any given question. So far as the future of the campaign is concerned, Mr. Schalk Burger is a negligible quantity, as he could never arouse the enthusiasm which till a few days ago the mere handshake of Mr. Kruger could evoke, even without his fanatical appeals to the tribal God of the Boers.

The event of the revival of the Republic is no longer conceivable for though the opportunity of taking the feeling of Britain now presents itself, both the political parties have affirmed the annexation of the Republics as the inevitable result of the war. And even if the result of the General Election by some miraculous agency should be other than anticipated, the duty of setting the South African house in order will be paramount. How that is to be effected is a question involving serious considerations. Mr. Rudyard Kipling, ascending from romance and poetry to politics, in a letter to a Worcestershire Member of Parliament tells him that the first thing necessary is to recall Sir Alfred Milner and he would have people realise that this silent capable man, worrying out his path alone down south in the face of all conceivable discouragements, is not a steward to be got rid of at the threats or the wire-pulling of a rebel commando. Hollanders would prefer a High Commissioner who does not know them so well. Sir Alfred has been the centre of South African politics for years, and whether or not he be entrusted with the direction of measures which are to restore order and lay the foundation of a solidly united South Africa the work will be of great magnitude. One of England's new subjects, who avows his desire to be among her Majesty's most loyal, enumerates several points which he begs shall be borne in mind when the new order shall replace the old. He asks that all red-tape shall be buried at the bottom of the deep blue sea, that large allowances shall be made for men who were commandeered into becoming rebels, that the attitude of the Dutch Reformed Church shall not be misinterpreted, that the dual language question shall not be overlooked, that as many as possible of the former officials shall be made use of and in any case the best men shall be appointed. The opportunity for the entire over-haul of all South African institutions presents itself and those most directly interested are already agitating for reforms. One of the questions brought to the notice of Government is that of the Law and we observe that the Society of Comparative Legislation urges the appointment of an efficient commission, constituted lawyers versed alike in South African English and Scottish Law, and to frame for use in the Orange River and the Transvaal codes, which carefully and judiciously considered would also be adapted by the Colonies which have now autonomous governments. The substitution of English Substantive Law for Roman-Dutch Law is strongly advocated. Suggestions having for their object the improvement of South African institutions are innumerable and pour in from all manner of persons and places. If a tithe of them be adopted South Africa will become the nearest approximation to an earthly paradise yet reached. First of all, however the disturbers of the peace must be entrapped and placed beyond the possibility of further mischief. There is perfect agreement as to the broad lines on which political action must follow the victory of our arms. That the pacification of the country and the general welfare of the people are synonymous is recognised by every former subject of the Republics except the intractable marauders in the hills and the bushveldt, and they too very shortly may be convinced, though against their will.

THE publication of the Divisional Officers' reports regarding the health of Bombay shows that these officials have been making careful observations, the result of which throws considerable light upon the abnormally high mortality which prevaild in the City throughout the year. In No. 1 Division no districts have been more fruitful in producing disease than Dongri and Oomarkhadi. The chief cause of death as recorded at the cemeteries is fever, and this has led Dr. Cayley to enquire with a view to discover the real cause of the prevailing fevers. Observations were taken in forty cases, with the result that not a single case of malaria was discovered among the residents in these two districts. In more than half the number of cases examined the spirillum of relapsing fever was found in the blood, and this, together with observations taken in other localities, leads Dr. Cayley to the conclusion that relapsing fever is much more prevalent than the death returns indicate. While it has also shown that malaria is not common, contrary to general belief, in Dongri and Umarkhadi, it has demonstrated its prevalence in Wari Bunder and Mazagon. Many death due to relapsing fever have been returned as "suspicious plague," and without doubt this has been one of the causes of high mortality. Dr. Cayley is also of opinion that other forms of obscure fevers are present in Bombay which have not yet been recognised, and to this end the observations are being continued. The prevalence of diarrhœa and dysentery led Dr. Cayley to push his investigations in other directions, with the result that a bacteriological examination of sample bottles of cheap mineral waters sold all over the native city revealed the presence of enormous numbers of Pyocyaneus, a bacillus which causes severe and often fatal diarrhœa. Dr. W. Venis, in charge of Division III., has directed his attention to the Anopheles variety of mosquitos as an agent for propagating malaria; in fact, he believes it is inprobable malaria can be set up in any other way, or if it can be otherwise conveyed the parasite must have another life-history different from the one now known. Major Ross, who has made many discoveries regarding malaria while in Africa, suggests that the larvæ of Anopheles can only live in pools too small to harbour fish and yet not so small as to dry up in a few days. On the other hand, Dr. Venis has found the larvæ in fairly large tanks and also in small pools containing fish. The filling in of the large tank in Gilder Street has been considered, and he recommends that the work, which was also recommended by M. Santo Crimp, should be undertaken as soon as possible. There are many such tanks all over the city, the waters of which become very foul, and no doubt Dr. Venis is correct in believing they have played an active part in promoting the recent cholera epidemic. In Division IV. Mr. S. C. Hormusjee refers to the high mortality which has occurred in Dhanvi, Mahim and Sion. The population consists of low-caste people whose habits are unutterably filthy. Their huts are overcrowded, impenetrable to light, and the presence of tanneries adds to obnoxious smells which abound. A very interesting reference is made to the outbreak of plague in the biggaries' quarters at Deesa among the employés of the Engineer's Department. Side by side are the biggaries employed by the Health Department, and although the chawls of the latter are many times larger than the former plague did not occur. This, Mr. Hormusjee attributes, to the Health Department chawls having "koba" constructed floors, whereas the floors of the infected chawls were made of earth, which afford greater facilities for harbouring rats, and they also breed fleas because they are usually cowdunged. The report goes on to say: "Perhaps these circumstances may appear trivial and unimportant, but they are not so. Professor Simond has made ingenious experiments to show that plague is transmitted from the rat to man by means of fleas. A healthy rat has very few fleas on him, whereas a sick rat becomes absolutely covered by these insects. The insects which attack the sick rats, charge themselves with the microbes and afterwards transfer them to man by means of their bites. The intestines of these fleas have been found gorged with plague bacilli. These are a few scientific facts that have been recently established in connection with the transmission of plague from animals to man." Mr. Hormusjee points out that rat-holes cannot easily exist in "koba" floors, neither are they favourable for the multiplication of fleas. A few dead rats fell from the roofs of the Health Department's chawls, whereas in the other chawls the rats came out of the holes in the floors.

LORD AND LADY CURZON returned to Simla from Chamba on Sunday.

THE first drafts for the British garrison will reach India in November.

SIMLA will meet the Parsis in a cricket match on the 8th, 9th and 10th October.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL NAWAZ, British Agent to the Amir, has at last left Peshawar for Kabul.

MAJOR T. J. REID is appointed Deputy Judge Advocate General on the Headquarters Staff of the China Force.

IT is understood that artillery reliefs coming out to India will be furnished with equipment of the latest pattern.

THE reserve in gold held by the Paper Currency Department amounted on the 22nd instant to Rs. 13,75,00,000.

IT is intended to relieve during the cold weather the 1st Bengal Infantry, who have been in Mauritius since May 7th, 1898.

MR. G. V. HUNT, Behar Light Horse, has been gazetted to a Commission as second Lieutenant in the 1st Shropshire Light Infantry.

MR. DEING, the Traffic Chief of the East Indian Railway, will, we understand, succeed Mr. Moss as Manager of the Madras Railway, next March.

BRIGADIER GENERAL MACCALL, commanding at Bangalore, has been granted short leave, Colonel Potts, R. H. A., commanding in his absence.

THE number of plague cases reported in Calcutta on Thursday was eight and the same number of deaths was also recorded, the total mortality being 123.

IT is formally notified in an Indian Army Circular that the Headquarter Station of the Punjab Frontier Force District will be Abbottabad throughout the year.

SPECIAL efforts are now being made to reduce the number of persons fed at village kitchens. These will be weeded out, the able-bodied and well-to-do being first sent away. The children will be dealt with afterwards. A system of doles will be eventually substituted where distress still prevails.

THE steamers Zamania and Sunda will probably be chartered to take Home invalids and will sail from Bombay about the 19th and 25th October, respectively.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. BUSH-MUADOCK, R. E. shortly retires from the service, but will remain in India in his present post on the Southern Mahratta Railway.

RECENT storms have played havoc with the Kashmir road, though fortunately not rendering it entirely impassable, in several places, roads and bridges have gone.

IT is hoped that the siege train sent from South Africa to China will shortly be allowed to come to India with its 47 inch guns with equipment and ammunition complete.

THE cholera returns for the 20th ultimo showed only one case among the troops, namely, in the 24th Field Battery at Peshawar. There was one railway case at Umballa.

FLOODS on the Indus again last week threatened the stability of Dera Ghazi Khan, but these have now subsided, so the station may be looked upon as safe for another year.

SWAT VALLEY has shared in the recent heavy rains, and the crops there are said to be excellent. The rain has fortunately come before the troops began to move on the annual Chitral relief.

MR. JABEZ LEIGHTON, who was appointed Manager of the Eastern Bengal Railway, takes furlough in order to join the Bengal and North-Western Railway as auditor, which post he will retain when he retires in 1901.

MR. J. D. La Touche, C.S.I., Senior Member of the Board of Revenue in the N.-W. Provinces, who went Home on a year's furlough at the beginning of January, is taking an extension of leave for five months.

STEPS are now being taken to work out the Artillery and British Cavalry reliefs in India with a view to settling to what stations the batteries and regiments returning from South Africa shall be posted.

THE cholera returns for the 25th ultimo are:—Mian-Mir, 11th Field Battery, one death; 17th Bengal Lancers, three cases; Rurki Sappers and Miners, one case and one death.

COLONEL DUFF is not expected to join his new appointment as Deputy Adjutant-General, Indian Army Headquarters, until December. He will probably go Home for a short period after Lord Roberts' Staff is broken up.

A CIRCULAR has recently been issued to heads of departments defining the principles on which holidays should be observed in Government establishments and offices, irrespective of whether the employés are Christians or not.

THE plague deaths have risen from 1,136 to 1,432 in the last week, of which 764 occurred in Bombay Presidency, chiefly in Poona and Belgaum, 95 in Bombay city, 401 in Mysore, 47 in Calcutta, 33 in Bengal, chiefly in Patna.

EVENTS seem to be so shaping in China that Great Britain may have to be represented by a larger military force there. In this eventuality India could spare more Native cavalry, the usefulness of which has been already strikingly indicated.

MANY friends of Colonel de Lisle, whose polo triumphs in India are well remembered, will be glad to see that he has recovered from his wound, as proved by the fact that he is now commanding the special force of Mounted Infantry pursuing De Wet.

LETTERS, diplomas and badges of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem have been awarded to the Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India, for presentation to Captain N. R. F. Rainier, I. M. S., Miss Minnie Harvey, and Miss Penelope Leslie.

AN energetic lady nurse in a South African military hospital, on going one morning to attend to her favourite soldier, found him asleep, but pinned to the bedclothes was a laboriously scrawled memorandum as follows:—"To ill to be nussed to-day. Yours respectfully, J. S."

COLONEL B. DUFF'S appointment as Officiating Deputy Adjutant-General in India, vice Colonel A. R. Martin, proceeding on leave, is sanctioned. Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Dillon, 26th Punjab Infantry, carries on the duties as a stop-gap pending Colonel Duff's arrival from South Africa.

AT the next meeting of the Corporation Mr. Nanabhai Katrak will move that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit to the Corporation detailed estimates of the cost of constructing filters at Malabar Hill Reservoir of sufficient capacity to filter the whole of the Tulsi water-supply.

THE famine returns for the week ending the 22nd ultimo show a reduction of 413,000 in the numbers made up chiefly as follows: Central Provinces, 151,500; Bombay, 106,500; Hyderabad, 62,600; Berar, 25,300; Bombay and Central India States, each nearly 13,000; Ajmere-Merwara, 10,600. Baroda shows a small increase of 985. The number of persons still receiving relief is 3,134,000, of whom 9,40,800 are on works.

THE following is the cholera position in Kashmir:—Forty new cases and 46 deaths from cholera in Jammu province from the 15th to the 23rd September; in Kashmir excluding Srinagar, total cases in the 23rd September 2,177, and 1,002 deaths; in Srinagar, 1,341 cases and 576 deaths, one of the latter a European. There were 67 new cases of cholera in Srinagar on the 23rd ultimo and 119 in the districts of Kashmir.

MR. M. FINUCANE, C.S.I., of the Bengal Secretariat, who is at present on leave in England, has applied for five weeks' extension, it is supposed in order to stand for an Irish constituency at the coming elections. Mr. Nolan, one of the Bengal Commissioners, is credited with a similar ambition, but he has not yet put in for the additional leave which would enable him to try his luck, and in the ordinary course he is due back this month.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. Oriental, Captain L. E. Jepison, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Aden, experienced light variable winds and fine weather, no south-west monsoon, no swell, and no current.—The B. I. S. N. Co's s. Dumra, Captain E. C. Russell, which arrived in harbour to-day from Karachi, met with moderate W. S. W. to S. W. wind and sea within 100 miles of Bombay, from thence light variable winds E. S. E. of Bombay moderate to light S. W. swell throughout fine weather no rain.

THERE was more rain than the normal during the past week in all divisions of India except Malabar, Bombay, and Madras, where the fall has been normal or less than usual. The weather has been locally disturbed over the Kashmir, Himalayas and the submontane Punjab, and the week's rainfall in the Punjab has been about five times as heavy as usual. But the main cause of rain during the week has been the cyclonic storm to which attention was directed last week. This storm passed westward from the Orissa Coast to Nagpur, then turned northward and north-eastward and travelled through Jabbulpore to Allahabad, and is now working eastward towards Bihar and North Bengal. The storm occasioned heavier rain than usual in all the provinces through which it passed, but the heaviest rainfall was received in Deltaic Bengal, owing to the southerly winds from the Bay being determined to that area. Calcutta was directly in front of these winds, and the rainfall between September 20th and September 25th amounted to 38 inches. The heaviest rainfall previously recorded in any one month was 27 inches in August, 1864, so that it can easily be understood that Calcutta is feeling the effects of such an unparalleled deluge.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA AND THE TSAR.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY KIRIN.

WALDERSEE OCCUPIES A PALACE IN THE FORBIDDEN CITY.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

Advices from Manchuria state that the Russians occupied Kirin on the 24th inst.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

The Emperor of China has issued an Edict in which he thanks the Tsar for the withdrawal of Russian troops from Peking.

The Yang-tse Viceroys expect Great Britain and Germany to declare war on China and are sending forces and provisions to Taiyuen-fu.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

Count Waldersee arrived at Tientsin on the 27th instant and was received by guards-of-honour of the allied forces. General Gaselee only arrived on the 28th owing to missing his train and after calling on Count Waldersee will proceed to Taku to visit Admiral Seymour.

On his return a conference of the allied Commanders will be held.

A despatch, dated Peking, 23rd, states that the Germans are preparing for Count Waldersee to occupy one of the Palaces in the Forbidden City, where a large portion of the Germans will be quartered.

THE POONA STEEPLE CHASES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 29.

The above races came off most successfully this afternoon. The attendance was good. The following are the details:—

1ST RACE.—The Kirkee Chase, Rs. 1,000, out of which the second pony will receive Rs. 100 and the third Rs. 50 A Steeplechase for English and Australasian ponies 13-3 and under and Arab and C. B. ponies 14 hands and under. Weight—English and Australasian 13-3 to carry 12st. Arabs 14-0 to carry 11st. 5lb. C. B. 14-0 to carry 11st. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 30th April, 1898, of a chase value Rs. 450 and upwards: once 4lbs; twice 7lbs; oftener 10lbs. Allowance—Ponies which have not won chase value Rs. 50 or over, 7lbs. Ponies measured since 31st March 1899, 6lbs Distance—About 1 3-4 miles. (over the Pony course.)

Mr P Fleshor's ch g Hurlingham 9st 12lbs .....Mr Courage 1
Mr Ireland's br aus m Merry Maid 10st 5lbs ...Johnson 0

Betting: 4 to 6 on Hurlingham, 1 1-4 to 1 against Merry Maid.

Hurlingam went off at a great pace leading by 20 lengths. He took the jumps beautifully and was never headed. Merry Maid also jumped well. Hurlingham won as she liked by half the distance.

2ND RACE.—The Bombay Army Cup, Rs. 1,000, partly subscribed by Officers of H. M.'s British and Native Armies in the Bombay Presidency, and the balance from the Fund. Second to receive Rs. 100 and the third Rs. 50 out of the Stakes. A Steeplechase for Arab and C. B. ponies 14 hands and under which are bona-fide and unconditionally the property of British Officers in H. M.'s Naval or Military Service. N. B.—"Unconditionally" means that no condition whatever exists with any person who is not entitled to enter for the race. Weight—Ponies 11 hands to carry 12-8. W. I. G. Rs. Penalties—Winners since 13th April, 1898 of a chase value Rs. 50 or over once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since that date of a chase value Rs. 700 or over, 7lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowance—Ponies measured since 31st March 1899, 7lbs. C. B. 5lbs. Distance—About 2 miles over the Pony course.)

Mr C H Cautley's g a h Discount 11st 4lbs ...Mr Courage 1
Capt. A A C Roberts's b a h Chorister 10st 7lb ...Owner 2

Betting: 4 to 7 on Discount, 1 1-2 to 1 against Chorister.

The race resolved itself into a mere procession, Discount led off taking the jumps in fine style. Chorister on the other hand refused several times with the result that he was completely out of the race, which Discount won as he liked.

3RD RACE.—The Poona Grand National, Rs. 1,500, out of which the second horse will receive Rs. 200, and third Rs. 100. A Steeplechase for horses, W. A. and C. raised 2st. Penalties—Winners after 30th April, 1898, of a chase value Rs. 450 and upwards; once 4lbs.; twice 7lbs.; oftener 10lbs. Allowance—Maidens, 7lbs. Distance—About 2 1-2 miles.

H H The Maharajah of Jodhpore's ch aus g Baron II 11st 6lbs. .....Morrison 1
Mr R W Barter's br aus g The Clown 11st 7lbs ...Scott 2
Mr J Deacham's g Wizard 10st 11lb .....Alford 3

Betting: 2 to 1 against The Clown and Ali Gold, 3 to 1 against Baron, 8 to 1 against Wizard.

Baron won by a head, Four lengths between The Clown and Wizard, Time, 5 mins. 21 1-2 secs.

4TH RACE.—Medium Plate. Winner Rs. 150 2nd Rs. 50, 3rd Rs. 25. For Arab and C.B. ponies 14 hands and under, 14 hands to carry 8st. 12lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winner since 1st April 1898, race value Rs. 200 or over, once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. Winners since the above date race value Rs. 1,000 or over 10lbs in addition to above penalties. Allowance—Ponies which have not won race value Rs. 500 or over 7lbs. Landing allowance as per clause A. Ponies measured since 31st March 1899, 7lbs. Distance—3 furlongs.

Messrs Mathuradas Goculdas and Anandji Nanji's bl a h President 9st 5lbs.....Greenhalgh 1
Mr Rigue and Aga S Shah's b a h Conqueror 8st 5lbs Ebrahim 2

Betting: 2 to 1 against Brigand, 3 to 1 against President, 4 to 1 against Conqueror, 6 to 1 against Prince Charlie, 8 to 1 against Witness, 12 to 2 against the rest.

Brigand on the inside and Governor made the running most part of the way. President joined the pair at the distance, Governor giving place to Conqueror and made a pretty race of it down the straight, which he won by a length. A length and a half between second and third. Time 1 min, 8 1-5 secs.

5TH RACE.—The Western India Hunt Cup, Rs. 600, out of which the second horse will receive Rs. 100. A Steeplechase for Horses which have never won chase value Rs 500 or upwards. W A and C raised 2 1-2st. Penalties—Winners; once 4lbs.; twice 7lbs; oftener 10lbs. Allowance—Horses which have not won chase value Rs 50 or over, 7lbs. Distance—About 2 1-4 miles.

H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's ch aus g Carlton II 11st .....Scott 1
Mr Crowe's b aus m Milchester 10st 5lbs .....Hard 2

Betting: 1 1-4 to 1 against Carlton, 2 to 1 against the field.

Milchester made a good bid and finished four lengths behind the winner. Twenty lengths between second and third. Time, 4 mins. 27 secs.

6TH RACE.—All Horse Plate. Winner Rs 150, 2nd Rs 50, 3rd Rs 25. For all Horses W A and C Penalties—Winner since 1st April, 1898, race value Rs 200 or over once 4lbs, twice 7lbs, oftener 10lbs. Winner since the above date race value Rs. 1,000 or over 12lbs in addition to above penalties. Allowance—Horses which have never won race value Rs 50 or over 7lbs. Landing allowances as provided in clause A. G Rs allowed 3lbs Distance—5 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's br aus h Burleigh 9st 4lbs .....Ebrahim 1
H H the Kour Saheb of Patiala's br aus g Stoddart 9st 9lbs .....Robinson 2
H H The Maharajah of Jodhpore's ch aus g Hughie 9st 7lbs .....Robinson 3

Betting: 4 to 5 on Burleigh, 3 to 1 against Hughie, 4 to 1 against Pay, 8 to 1 against Antwerp, 12 to 1 against Stoddart.

Won by a length and a quarter, a length between second and third. Time, 1 min. 5 1-5 secs.

7TH RACE.—Selling Race. Winner Rs. 150, 2nd Rs 50, 3rd Rs 25. For Arab and C B ponies 13-3 and under measured previous to 1st April 1899, and Arab and C B ponies 13 3-1-2 measured since that date. Above heights entered for Rs 1500 to carry 10st. W I 3lbs for each Rs 100 down to Rs 500. Maidens allowed 3lbs, Ponies which have not won race value Rs. 50 or over 10lbs (not accumulative) Distance—1-2 mile.

Messrs G K and D Deacon's b h Mukhtar 8st 7lbs..Ebrahim 1
H H The Maharaja of Jodhpore's b a h Centaur 7st 12lb Taylor 2
Mr S C Pais's g Advocate 7st 9lbs .....Southall 3

Betting: Evens on Mukhtar, 4 to 1 against Advocate, 5 to 1 against Dictator, 6 to 1 against Centaur, long odds against the rest.

Won by three-quarters of a length, half-a-length between second and third. Time, 56 secs.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BRITISH HONORS TO PORTUGAL.

THE LATE ANNEXATIONS.

GENERAL BULLER'S OPERATIONS.

BRITISH RE-OCCUPY POSITIONS.

REVIEW OF TROOPS AT KOMATIPOORT.

KRUGER AND THE END OF THE WAR.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to an enquiry, says that in view of the annexation of the Boer Republics he does not anticipate any formal declaration of peace by England.

Lord Roberts, telegraphing from Pretoria, states that a portion of General Paget's force, at Pienaars River, was attacked by the Boers on two sides, but he succeeded in repulsing them after three hours' fighting.

General Buller has occupied Macmac River and has turned the Burgher's Pass.

The enemy's guns, he says, were easily silenced.

The British have re-occupied Heilbron, Reitz and Lindley.

A review of 12,000 British troops will take place to-day at Komatipoort in honour of the King and Queen of Portugal's birth-day.

The Portuguese Governor and several officials from Lourenzo Marques will attend the review.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

The Boers suffered seriously at Pienaars river and came under the fire of two mountain guns at a range of 200 yards.

Several were killed as also some by mines.

The whole line has now been repaired between Lourenzo Marques and Johannesburg.

At the review held at Komatipoort the British troops presented arms to the Portuguese flag.

General Pole-Carew afterwards rode to Ressanogarcia and witnessed the royal salute.

Lord Roberts sent a telegram to the King of Portugal from the army, congratulating him on the occasion of his birthday.

The Hobart Assembly has passed a Resolution in favour of a joint Australian cablegram being sent, congratulating Mr. Chamberlain on his successes and hoping that the electors of Great Britain will insist upon the fruits of victory being effectually secured.

Ex-President Kruger, in a message to his wife at Pretoria says, that after Machadodorp was captured he knew the struggle was hopeless and counselled surrender but that ex-President Steyn overruled him.

AUSTRALIANS AND THE INDIAN SERVICES.

A "Times" telegram states that Lord Tennyson in a speech at Adelaide said, that he and his brother Governors would use their influence to open to Australians the Indian Civil Service the noblest career in the world.

PENSIONS FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Lord Lansdowne replying to an enquiry, says that permanently disabled soldiers will receive a life-pension of a minimum of eighteen pence daily.

THE PLAGUE AT GLASGOW.

The plague is better in Glasgow.

Thirteen persons, who were under medical observation, have been dismissed to their homes.

Two more deaths from plague have taken place at Glasgow.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

The Bombay mails of the 15th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

CHOLERA IN CANTONMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 29.

Captain Powell, 23rd Pioneers, died yesterday, at Mianmir, of cholera.

The 13th Bengal Infantry at Calcutta, to-day, report two cholera deaths, and the Inniskilling Fusiliers and the 17th Bengal Lancers at Mianmir one each.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major H. G. C. Swayne, R. E., is posted from famine work in Hyderabad as Commanding Royal Engineer, Narbadda District.

THE VICEROY'S RETURN.

The Viceroy and party returned to Simla this afternoon from Dalhousie.

RECRUDESCENCE OF PLAGUE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 30.

The effects of the plague are commencing to be severely felt by the inhabitants. The city is beginning to wear a deserted appearance. All grain shops in Shikerwar and Aditwar Peths and some other places have been closed. Several cloth and other merchants have also departed. Business of every description is clogged, and there is an air of despondency. In consequence of plague recrudescence in the Southern Mahratta Country plague inspection has been re-introduced at Londa station in order to control passengers travelling from infected areas near Mysre and Belgaum. The Chalgaum-Daulia Railway extension, which is to be linked on to Surat-Jelgaum-Dhond line, is expected to be open for traffic on 15th October. Plague in Poona City continues. The Cantonment up to date remains almost immune from the epidemic.

A FRONTIER Force officer writing to the Lahore paper in the question of how to deal with the Waziris endorses the policy of blockade. Of course in the end, observes our contemporary, the Mahsuds may force on an expedition, but expeditions have proved very unsatisfactory. We go full of sound and fury into the hills and sit there; presently we find it very expensive and inconvenient to keep troops locked up there; the tribesmen know this well enough and holdout; then we abate our demands, and eventually go out, "re infecta." That is the history of many expeditions, e. g., General Corrie-Bird's operations at Maizar and also the Pochi business. A blockade, on the other hand, costs us next to nothing, we can go on with it for any length of time and the tribes know this.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

OPINION OF THE CONSERVATIVE PRESS.

THE LIBERAL PROSPECTS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT BILSTON.

THE LIBERALS SUPPORT SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, speaking at Rochdale to-day, said that the Opposition recognised the annexation of the Boer Republics as the inevitable result of the war.

The Opposition has no scheme for a modified independence of the Boers in order to secure peace and good-will in South Africa.

Each of the Party, he declared, was bound to suspect the other in the electoral contest.

The Conservative papers warn the electors against Liberals professing Imperialism.

They consider their conversion to be sudden and insincere.

The Hon. Wm. Smith, the Conservative Member for the Strand, and Mr. John Penn, the Conservative Member for Lewisham, have been re-elected unopposed.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman in a letter to a candidate says that things are looking bright and that the khaki dissolution will not prove the successful manœuvre its authors fancied.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Bilston said he was amazed at Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's approval of the incriminating letters found at Bloemfontein, which were unworthy of an English party.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, speaking at Bristol, said it would be madness to attempt to administer any part of China.

Sir W. V. Harcourt and Mr. Asquith made speeches last evening, which were devoted to social reform.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

The following have been returned unopposed:—

Gibbs (C) for City of London; Dimsdale (C) City of London, Grieve (C) Bury St. Edmunds; Arkwright (C) Hereford, and Higginbotham (C) Liverpool, West Derby Division; and Hambro (C), Wimbledon.

The Members for the following places have also been returned unopposed, viz.:—

Yarmouth, Windsor, Shrewsbury, Oxford, York, Dover, Holborn, Wandsworth, South Paddington, Swansea District, North-West Manchester, Barrow, West Bromwich, East and West Wolverhampton, Canterbury, South Kensington, Worcester, Bolton, Croydon Abercromby, East and West Toxteth, Everton, Walton, Norwich, Darlington, Woolwich, Wakefield, Hythe, Birkenhead, Hammersmith, Rochester, Central, North, South and West Birmingham, Bordesley, Edgbaston, Dublin Harbour, St. Patricks, Cambridge, Brixton, Chatham, Norwood, Sheffield Central, Attercliffe and Hallam divisions, Carlisle, Grimsby, Cheltenham, South, East and West Belfast and Aston Manor.

Up to the present 66 members have been returned unopposed, 59 of whom are Ministerialists, including Messrs. Chamberlain and Wyndham.

The Liberals warmly approve of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's plea for the democratization of the Army.

A portion of the Unionist press insists upon the reconstruction of the Cabinet.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, speaking at St. James Hall, denied that he approved of the publication of the Bloemfontein letters. He only criticized them as a breach of honour, lowering the Government in the eyes of the world. He repudiated the Clark and Labouchere correspondence.

UNOPPOSED RETURNS.

The following are the returns.:—

ASTON MANOR Mr. Grice-Hutchinson (C).
1895, Hutchinson 3353, Lawson (L) 1075.

BARROW, Sir C. W. Cayzer (C).
1895—C. W. Cayzer (C) 3,192
W. C. Bonnerjee (L) 2,355
P. Curran (Lab) 414

BOLTON, Mr. H. S. Cross (C) and Mr. G. Harwood (L).
1895—H. Shepherd Cross (C) 8404
G. Harwood (L)..... 8453
Colonel Bridgman (C)..... 7901
F. Brocklehurst (Lab) 2694

BIRKENHEAD Mr. E. Lees (C).
1895 Lees, 6178, Lever, (L), 5974.

BIRMINGHAM C. Mr E Parkes (C) unopposed in 1895

BISMINGHAM, S. Mr J P Williams (C)
1895 Williams 4830, Priestum (L) 1257

BIRMINGHAM W, the Rt Hon J Chamberlain
1895 Chamberlain 5537 O'Conor nor 1259

BIRMINGHAM Bordesley, Mr J Colling (C)
1895 Colling, 6004, Cook (L) 2154

BIRMINGHAM Edgbaston, Mr F Lowe (C)
1895, George Dixon (L U) unopposed.
On the decease of Mr Dixon, Mr Frank Lowe (C) was, (Feb 15th 1898), returned unopposed

BIRMINGHAM N.—Mr Middlemore (C)
1895, W Kenrick (L U) 4547
W J Lancaster (L) 1213
On the resignation of the Rt Hon W Kenrick Mr J T Middlemore (L U) was (February 14, 1899) returned unopposed.

BELFAST, S., Mr. W. Johnston (C) unopposed in 1895.

BELFAST E. Mr. G. W. Wolff (C.) unopposed in 1895.

BELFAST W. Mr. Arnold-Foster C, unopposed in 1895.

BURY ST, EDMONDS, Mr. Griene (C.) unopposed in 1895.

CANTERBURY, Mr. Henniker Heaton (C) unopposed in 1895.

CAMBRIDGE, Mr R P Fitzgerald (C)
1895 Fitzgerald 3574, David (L) 292 0

CHATHAM, Alderman Davies (C)
1895 Davies 4082, Cox (L) 3499.

CARLISLE Mr Gully (L)
1895 Gully 3108, Foster (C) 2858

CHELTENHAM, Col Russell C.
1895 Russell 3403, Blaydes (L.) 2940, Allen, I. 23.

DOVER, Mr. G. Wyndham (C) unopposed in 1895.

DARLINGTON Mr H P Pease (C)
1895 A Pease (L U) 3354
Sir T Fry (L) 2397
On the decease of Mr Arthur Pease (polling Sept. 17th, 98):
H Pike Pease (L U) 3497
O Pallipps (R) 2803

DUBLIN, Harbour, Mr T Harrington (L) unopposed in 1895

DUBLIN, St Patrick's, Mr W Field (L) unopposed in 1895

GRIMSBY, Ald Doughty (C)
1895...G Doughty (L) 4347
E Heneage (L U) 4166
On the resignation of Alderman Doughty, who announced himself a L U, and went to his constituent polling Aug. 2nd, 1898
Alderman Doughty (L U) ... 4943
F Wintringham (Lab) 3189
R D Melhuish (Ind C) 2947
(L U gain)

HOLBORN, (Finsbury W.), Sir C Hall (C) unopposed in 1895.

HYTHE, Sir E. A. Sassoon (C) 1895
Lieut-Gen Sir J B Edwards (C)..... 2189
Sir I Obart (L)..... 1720
On the retirement of Sir J B Edwards (polling March 1, 1899):
Sir E A Sassoon (C) 2425
Sir I Hart (L) 1898

HAMPSTEAD, Mr. C. B. Hoare unopposed in 1895

HEREFORD, Mr, Arkwright (C.) 1895 Cooke 1669, Edgumobe (L.) 1356

KENSINGTON S.—Earl Percy (C),
1895, Sir A. Borthwick (C) unopposed.
On Sir A. Borthwick being created a Peer (Lord Glenk) Lord Warkworth (C) now Earl Percy was (November 28th, 1895) returned unopposed.

LIVERPOOL, Croydoon, Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie (C), 1895 Ritchie 6,876, and Hutchinon (L) 4647.

LIVERPOOL, Abercromby, Mr. W F Lowrence (C) unopposed in 1895.

LIVERPOOL Toxteth E Mr A F Warr (C)
1895 De Warms 3523, Dawban (L)... 1700
C Baron de Warm's being created a Peer Mr A F Warr was returned unopposed.

LIVERPOOL Toxteth W Mr R P Houston (C)
1895 Mr Houston 3699, Nutholand...(L) 1752.

LIVERPOOL Everton, Mr J A Willox (C) unopposed in 195

LIVERPOOL Walton Mr J H Stock (C) unopposed in 1895

LIVERPOOL (West Darby) Mr. Higginbotham C. 1895 Log 4032, Brrwing L. 1686

LIVERPOOL Norwich, Mr. S Hoare (C), Sir H Buard (C)
1895, S Hoare (C)..... 8163
Sir H Bullard (C)..... 8034
T Terrell (L) 7330
F W Verney (L)..... 7210

LAMETH (Brixton), Hon E Hubbard (C)
1895 Marq of Camarthen (C)... 4198
Sir R G Head (L) 2199
On the Marquis of Carmarathen, succeeding to the Dukedom of Leeds (polling Jan 30th 1895) Hon F Hubbard (C) 4491 Head, 2133

LAMETH Norwood Mr CTritton (C) unpposed in 1895

LONDON CITY, Mrs. Gibbs (C.) and Dimsdale (C) unopposed in 1895.

MANCHESTER N., W. Sir W. H. Houldsworth (C) 195, Houldsworth (C) 4997, Bruce (L) 3573.

OXFORD, Viscount Valenta (C)
195,—Vincount Valenta (C) 3623
T. H. Kingzalee (L) 2975
On Viscount Valentia being appointed Comptroller of the Household, he was (Nov. 4th, '98) reelected without opposition.

PADINGTON S. Mr. T. G. Fardell (C) unopposed in 1895.

PADINGTON S.—Sir G. Fardell (C) unopposed in 189

ROCHESTER, Viscount Cranborene (C).
189 Cranborne, 2452, Grenfell, (L) 1673

SHREWSBURG, Mr. H. D. Green, Q. C. (C) unopposed in 1895.

SWANSEA (District), Mr. D. B. Jones, Q.C. (C).
1895,—D. B. Jones, Q.C. (L) 3850
Hall Headley (Lab) 2018
Col. Wright (C)..... 1831

SHEFFIELD C. Colonel Howard Vincent, (C) unopposed in 1895

SHEFFIELD Abbercliffe, Ald Longley (C) unopposed in 1895

SHEFFIELD Hallam, Mr Stuart Wortley (C) unopposed in 1895

SHEFFIELD Attercliffe—Mr. Langby (L) unopposed in 1895.

SURREY, (Wimblidon) Mr Haubro C, uncontested in 1895

WINDSOR, Mr. F. T. Barry. (C) unopposed in 1895.

WANDSWORTH, Mr. H. Kimber (C).
1895 Kimber 5145, Hayter (L), 32 48.

WEST BROMWICH, Mr. J. E. Spencer (C) unopposed in 1895.

WOLVERHAMPTON, E., Sir H. H. Fowler (L),
1895, Fowler 4011, Kettle (C) 2,977.

WOLVERHAMPTON, W., Sir A. Hickman (C),
1895 Hickman 4170, Thorne (L) 3917.

WOLVERHAMPTON S. Mr. J. L. Hodgkinson
1895, Rt. Hon. C. P. Villiers (L U) unopposed.
On the decease of Mr. Villiers (polling February 3, 1898):
John Lloyd Gibbons (L U) 4115
George R. Thorne (L)..... 4004

WORCESTER, Hon. G. H. Allsopp (C),
1895, Allsopp 3330, Hinks (L) 2328.

WOOLWICH, Col Hughes (C).
1895, Hughes, C 6562, Jones (Lahore) 3357.

WAKEFIELD, Viscount Milton (C).
1895 Milton 2864, Wilson (L), 2165

WANDSWORTH, Mr. C. Kimber (C).
1895, Kimber, 6,482 Mbaghew (L) 3248.

YARMOUTH, Sir J. C. R. Colomb, (C) unopposed in 1895.
1895,—Capt. Sir J. C. R. Colomb, (C) ... 3528
J. M. Moorson, Q.C. (L) 2893

YORK, Mr. J. J. Butcher and Lord Charles Beresford.
1895,—J. J. Butcher (C) 5516
F. Lockwood Q.C. (L) 5509
A. E. Pease (L) 5214
On the death of Sir Frank Lockwood (poling Jan. 18th, 98):
Lord Charles Beresford (C)..... 5558
Sir Christopher Furness (L) 5648

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"MEMS" ABOUT MEMBERS.

Arnold Forster, H O (L U), elected for Belfast, West '95 sat for same constit '83-5, 2nd s of the late M W. D. s. Arnold Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab and adopted son of the late Right Hon. W. E. Forster b '55, E Rugby and University College, Oxford (B A 1st class in history), Lincoln's Inn '79, North Eastern Circuit, Director of Cassell & Co., Ld.

Allsopp, Hon. Geo. H. (C.), elected for Worcester '95; sat for same constit, '85-95; 3rd s. of the first Lord Hindlip; b, '46; E. Eton and Trinity College, Camb, (M A '71); J P and D L for Derbyshire and Staffordshire; twice Mayor of Burton and once Chairman of the Burton School Board; m, '95 Lady Mildred Georgiana Ashley, d of the 8th E of Shaftesbury, and has a daughter, Winifred Violet, b May 6th, neph 96.

Barry, Sir Francis T., Bart. (C.), elected for Windsor '95; sat for same constit, '90-95; s. of the late Mr. C. Barry, of the Priory, Orpington, Kent; b. '25; J. P. and county Alduman of Berks, and J.P. and D. L. for Caithness-shire; formerly in the British Consular service; a Baron of the Kingdom of Portugal.

Bullard, Sir Harry (C), elected for Norwich '95; sat same constit, '85-6; s. of the late Mr. Richard Bullard, of Norwhich; b. 41; E. privately. Charman of Bullard and Sons, Ltd., Anchor Brewery, Norwich; J.P. D.L. for Norfolk, J.P. for Norwich, Town Councillor for Norwich, Sheriff '77-8, Mayor '78-80 and 86, Knighted 87.

Beresford, Rear-Admiral Lord Charles William-Delia Poer (C), elelated for York 98 he has also represented co. Waterford 73-80, and East Marylabone 85, and again in '89 but resigned '90 upon again going upon active service; s. Rev. John, 4th Marquis of Waterford; b'46; E. Bayford School, and at Stubbington, Hants; entered as a cadet on the Britannia '59; obtained the rank of Commander 75, Captain '82, and Rear-Admiral '97; Lord of the Admiralty '86-8 (resigned on question of strength of fleet), and A.D.C. to the Queen in the Jubilee Celebrations of '87; Lord Charles accompanied the Prince of Wales as naval aide-de-camp on his visit to India in '75-6; he afterwards commanded the royal yacht Osborne, and was in '82 in command of the gunboat Condor at the bombardment of Alexandria, afterwards landing and acting as chief of the police force organised by the British when in occupation. Lord Charles subsequently served with the Nile Expedition which crossed a part of the Soudan in the ineffectual attempt to relieve Gordon. Commanded "Satia" whose action under repaired boiler saved the whole column. Went to China '98 as a representative of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, and upon his return published "The Break up of China" the noble Lord is heir presumptive to his nephew, the Marquis of Waterford.

Collings Right Hon J (L U), elected for Birmingham, Bordesley D '95; sat for Ipwich '80-85, Bordesley D '85-95; s of Mr T Collings, of Littleham, Exmouth; b '31; E at Stoke; 95 P and Alderman for Birmingham (Mayor '78-9); Hon Secretary for the National Education League, Chairman of the Free.

Cross, Skerd H. (C.), elected for Bolton '95; sat for same constit, '85-95; and s. of Mr. T. Cross, J.P., banker, of Bolton; assumed the name of Shepherd '84; b '47; E Harrow and Exeter College, Oxford M.A. '72); J.P. for Herts and Lancashire; C.G. for Herts; late Major Duke of Lancaster's Regiment of Yeomanry.

(Continued on page 6.)

THE ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

VICTORY OF THE BLACK WATCH.

The final game in connection with the above tournament was played on the Cooperage on Saturday in the presence of a gathering, numbering about 5,000. The teams were the Black Watch and the Shropshires, and were composed as follows:—

Black Watch—Coventry, goal; Smith and Carr, backs; Scott, Galloway, and McClatchie, half-backs; Aitken, McNaughton, Johnston, Anderson and Jamieson, forwards.

Shropshires—Acton, goal; Brammer and Bromfield, backs; Stapleton, Millichip and Vale, half-backs; Harris, Griffiths, Thomas, Ralphs and Somerfield, forwards.

At a quarter-to-five Thomas started the ball for the Shropshires, who played with great dash at the commencement. The ball was carried along the left wing from which position Somerfield centred. Smith cleared his line but Stapleton returned, and the ball was kept in the vicinity of the 42nd's goal. Griffiths sent in a shot, which McClatchie got away, and then Ralphs with a high curling shot found the corner of the net. Great cheering marked the Shropshires' success, but they were gradually pressed back into their own territory. Scott and Galloway played beautifully at half-back, and several excellent runs were made down both wings. Aitken forced Bromfield to concede a corner, and the ball was only got away by conceding another corner. A like advantage immediately followed, but McNaughton kicked over. A short trip was taken up the right wing to the 42nd's goal, but Griffiths was not quite accurate in his pass and Carr transfered play to the Shropshire end, and Acton, the custodian, had to clear from Scott and Johnston, the latter's being a lightning shot. A foul against the Shropshires again placed their goal in jeopardy, but Stapleton got the ball and passed to Thomas, who transferred to the right. Harris and Griffiths got past the backs, and Coventry had to give a corner, and subsequently saved well from Thomas. Millichip and Ralphs were again conspicuous but the latter dallied with the ball and Galloway once more started his right wing. McNaughton gave Johnston the sphere but the centre forward was too well watched to be able to do much. He extricated the ball and sent it to Jamieson, and that player hit the outside of the net with his shot. The Shropshires were pressing when the whistle sounded for half-time.

On re-starting Johnston played outside left and McNaughton centre, and this change worked very well. The Black Watch by means of pretty combination took the ball up the left wing, Johnston putting in a splendid centre, which McNaughton skilfully turned towards the net. Acton saved finely, but Galloway returned to Aitken, who gave Anderson the ball. He was hampered by Brammer, and then Stapleton dispossessed McNaughton and play was once more in middle. The Shropshires, however, found it very difficult to get through the defence, and although Harris and Griffiths got down it was only for a few seconds. Smith's work was very strong; and once more the Shropshires were on the defensive. Johnston was fouled in front of goal, and Galloway placed the ball well for Aitken who headed just past the corner. The Black Watch gained several corners, but the ball was kept out. Another foul in front of goal was given to the 42nd, and Galloway again lifted the ball to Aitken, and that player headed it beautifully into the net, amid hearty cheers. The Shropshires played up with renewed vigour, but their efforts were wild and inclined to be individualistic, and although they entered the 42nd territory, the precision and steadiness of their opponents forced them to again defend. Two successive corners fell to the Scotchmen, and then fine play on the left let in Johnston, but Brammer saved. Aitken was fouled in front of goal, and McClatchie placed the ball close to the posts, where a scrimmage ensued. Acton fell trying to effect a save and McNaughton put on the winning point about three minutes before time. The Black Watch continued to press up to the sound of the whistle, and the game ended:—

Black Watch 2 goals, Shropshires 1:—

The Black Watch thoroughly deserved their victory, as not only have they played excellent football in all their ties, but their game has been altogether a class above any of their opponents. The Shropshires played very well during the first quarter of an hour, but the precision and combination of their opponents created disorganisation. It is true that the 42nd only won by the margin of one goal, obtained close on time, but they had nearly all the play in the first half, and in the second part the Shropshires only crossed the half way line on three occasions. The Poona men are to be congratulated on their sturdy defence, and for the persistency with which they stuck to the Black Watch forwards, but they were beaten on merit. The game was contested with great energy on both sides, and who has ever seen a cup tie final played in which fouls are not frequent? They were all sinners alike but Mr. Phillips, the referee, allowed nothing to escape punishment. A great deal of feeling has been created by a statement that the Black Watch have played with unnecessary roughness, resorting to dishonourable tactics, especially in their tie with the Norfolks. Having seen every game played during the tournament, we have no hesitation in saying there is absolutely no foundation for such an imputation, and in regard to the game in question the 42nd won "toying" with their opponents. Foul play is indulged in to gain an advantage, but the Black Watch men scarcely ever had occasion to sprint; they scored practically when they liked, wherefore the necessity to foul deliberately and repeadtedly? Besides, men who persistently and with deliberation and wilfulness play a foul game are liable to be sent off the field, and Mr. Phillips is too strong a referee to allow men to persist in playing in the manner indicated. The winning team deserved their victory, and every man contributed to the general success. For the Shropshires Acton in goal defended well under very trying circumstances, and Brammer is worthy of commendation for the sound and successful way in which he faced his strong opponents. Stapleton was the best of the half-backs and Harris and Griffiths played well throughout. Ralphs lost his head towards the close, and Somerfield's attempts to get down were taus weakened. Mr. Phillips acted as referee, and a better umpire has never appeared in Bombay.

At the close of the game the Cup was presented by Mrs. Rimmington to the captain of the Black Watch, and gold medals given to the men, while the Shropshires also received silver medals as the runners-up.

THE LANDSLIP NEAR LANOWLI.

MR. FORBES of the General Traffic Manager's Department, G. I. P. R., writes to us:—In regard to the recent landslip on the Bhore Ghaut, which blocked the direct route to Poona, I beg to inform you that the road has been cleared through the block, and trains will run as usual between Bombay and Poona and other stations on the south-east line.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. CANNING.

THE R. I. M. S. Canning, under the command of Captain A. J. G. Piffard, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Hongkong, which port she left on the 12th ultimo, and called at Singapore During the voyage she experienced fine weather. The Canning sailed from here on 15th July for Hongkong, with a wing of the 1-14th Goorkhas, and supply column.

On Wednesday the total mortality in Calcutta was 146, while five fresh cases of plague were reported and the same number of deaths from that cause.

THE total number of deaths registered in Urban Calcutta during the week ending the 15th September was 343, against 294 and 300 in the two precidency weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 117. There were three deaths from cholera against ten and one in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquenium by one. There were 25 deaths from plague, against 27 and 23 in the two preceding weeks. There were 6 deaths from small-pox during the week, against 9 in the previous week. There were 3 deaths from tetanus against 3 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 106 and 42 respectively, against 81 and 21 in the preceding week. The general death rate of the week was 38·3 per mille per annum, against 25·5, the mean of the last five years.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 14

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE first day or two after one's holiday is at an end and "the trivial round, the common task" that have to be resumed are not as a rule the most enjoyable periods of a man's life. The harness at the beginning seems a little irksome and there are other small difficulties familiar to all. Lord Salisbury returned from the Vosges yesterday, and before he has had time to pick up all the necessary threads he is assailed with a volley of criticism fired, too, from his own camp. In the first place a correspondent of the "Times," writing from the Royal United Service Institution, and who from the prominence given to his letter must be at least an Admiral, assails the Prime Minister, for what on the face of it looks a very gross piece of blundering to say the least. "I wonder," writes "Naval Officer," "whether the country realizes that, although we are the first naval Power in the world, at the present moment Germany possesses the most powerful fleet in Chinese waters, and that it has been left to a Conservative Government, for the first time in our long dealings with China, to allow our Fleet, as far as battle strength is concerned, to take the second place, a fact, we may be perfectly certain, the Chinese in authority will not be slow to note." Germany, it is pointed out, has now four first-class battleships on the station and a first-class armoured cruiser, the Furst Bismarck, which, from her armour protection and her well-protected and heavy armament, is practically a second-class battleship, far superior in strength to the three belted cruisers of the Orlando class which we have out there. Of the three battleships we have on the station, the Goliath is, of course, a new and powerful ship, but both the Centurian and Barfleur are inferior to the German ships. "Our prestige in the Far East," adds this indignant gentleman, "has already suffered badly at the hands of Lord Salisbury and his colleagues; and this permitting Germany to step into our place, as the leading naval Power on the spot is not likely to add to the respect entertained for us, and must materially weaken our already shaken position." The "Times" calls the above diselo ure startling, and thinks it will come as a shock to the country. It ought no doubt, but whether it will is not so certain. Somehow we seem to have got into that condition that hardly any thing seems to shock us. If anybody thinks I am exaggerating I can only refer him to the calm almost unconcerned manner in which the nation heard the terrible stories of the "Peking Massacres" at the time they were believed by ninety-nine out of every hundred persons to be true. But that by the way. If we turn to another portion of the "Times" we find Dr. Morrison lamenting in bitter terms the absence of a spirited

here is the fact of the election being taken on the old register, and candidates who would be quite willing to stand if the Dissolution were postponed until next year will not go to the expense of a contest in the autumn. The Tories are perfectly well aware of this, and are not likely to lose the advantage it will give them."

BY OVERLAND RAIL TO INDIA.

At one of the meetings of the British Association at Bradford this week, the question of a real overland journey from England to India (with the exception, of course, of the straits of Dover) was brought forward and discussed. Colonel Sir T. H. Holditch read a paper dealing with the various ways of connecting the Indian railway systems with those of Europe. Between the Indus and Constantinople lie mountains, rivers, deserts and swamps, besides men of varied nationality. Are these barriers going to be surmounted? Sir T. H. Holditch says, "Yes." The exact line of communication is not easy to define, but, as yet, the Hindu Koosh on the one hand, and the coast route to the Persian Gulf on the other are to be equally avoided. A central one affords better facilities, as it is possible to escape watersheds and difficult mountains in Central Persia, according to Sir T. H. Holditch, a while a connection between Herat, Kandahar and Quetta would bring the line into British territory. The worst obstacle to be overcome seems to be the connection of the Eastern with the European systems. The late Sir Arthur Cotton pointed out how valuable the opening up of the Euphrates Valley by a railway would be in overland communication with India, and how the sites of the most ancient civilisations of the world might spring to life again at the touch of Western engineers. However this may be, it is a matter of great importance to Englishmen and Indians alike, whether the inter-communication is to be a question of days or of weeks, and the next decade will probably shed considerable light on the subject. Sir T. H. Holditch entirely dismisses the idea of a Central Asian Railway being a menace to India by giving Russia a better chance to carry out an invasion of the North West frontier, but considers that free intercourse would tend to lessen political difficulties and animosity. His remarks on the subject are so pertinent as to deserve quotation in brief. The Russian line to Kushk was, of course, meant for strategic purposes, he said, and might be looked upon as a source of danger, but the better we knew each other the less likely we should be to come into collision. If the line were built, would it be necessary to maintain more troops or occupy more military stations? He failed to see that either would be necessary. All that would be required was the means of rapidly concentrating troops in India in the direction of Herat. The railway would not open a new line of advance for Russia. It merely included an existing one. He looked upon the invasion of India as such a remote and improbable contingency that the consideration of it might well be set aside for the discussion of the more practical question whether such a line would pay. There did not seem to be much doubt on this point and there was nothing to prevent the district from becoming prosperous and rich. It is opinion, as a surveyor and geographer, was that the construction of this line would make more for the peace of nations than any system of peace conventions that could be invented.

THE INSTITUTE OF JOURNALISTS.

The future of the Pressmen's organisation, which is known as the Institute, is somewhat difficult to predict. Will it become to the journalistic profession what the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons are to the medical profession, what the Inns of Court are to the legal profession? If this ideal be realised, then, in the course of years, will journalism become a closed preserve, entered only through the gate of examination, and practised with the risk of being called upon to produce one's certificate of membership. Professions and trades seem to be drifting into a position which will make them as exclusive as were the Guilds of the Middle Ages; why, therefore, should the profession of journalism and the culture of letters, generally escape the prevailing law? A ream of foolscap, half a pint of ink and half-a-dozen steel pens—backed, of course, by brains and a knowledge how to use them—have hitherto been considered equipment enough for the Pressman, and, with these at his command, no door in journalism was supposed to be closed to him, if his work showed merit. I am inclined to think that what has been, will be. Journalism, unlike Law or Medicine, is not a code of laws or a handbook of practice and cannot be brought within definite rules. The Institute of Journalists has not yet commended itself to the press as a whole. The conference of the past week in this city, under the special patronage of the Lord Mayor, have been most satirically commented upon in columns where one would have looked for sympathy. This is not fair to the Institute. The organisation has its part to play, even though it may not become a steel-clad council, capable of compelling obedience to its rules. Journalism will, I hope, always be open to the capable man or woman, whether the Institute badge of approval be worn upon the sleeve or not. If the Institute would really grapple with the question of serving journalism in certain directions in which it has a clear duty to perform, and not, as in Law and Medicine, attempt to elevate or depress it into a gigantic Trades Union, then its existence would be justified. Of the various topics brought forward for debate at the conference there is nothing which is much above the commonplace, while one or two subjects were distinctly absurd. The best observation made concerning journalism during the week was, perhaps, that for which Dr. Parker was responsible on Sunday in his sermon to journalists. He did not, he said, wish for an ideal newspaper. He wanted one which told him what happened, evil as well as good, and he would be content with nothing less. Evidently the City Temple Minister had in his mind Mr. Sheldon's attempt at Topeka a few months ago. Mr. Sheldon's editing of a paper, as he conceived Jesus Christ would have done, did not meet with Dr. Parker's approval.

THE COMMANDER AT ALDERSHOT.

General Sir William Butler is, doubtless experiencing as much pride as so fine a soldier and so excellent a man is likely to allow himself. His appointment to Aldershot, especially after Lord Wolseley's strong condemnation of the way matters have been mismanaged there, is no small compliment. Coming however, from the present Government after the hue and cry which was raised against him towards the end of last year, the appointment is of special significance. If a lingering doubt remained in any one's mind, as to Sir William Butler's loyalty to his superiors when in South Africa eighteen months ago, it should be entirely removed by his designation to Aldershot. As a matter of fact nothing happened in connection with General Butler's command at the Cape, but what was, to the highest degree, creditable to him, and that both Lord Lansdowne and Lord Wolseley know full well. It was my privilege, in December last, to hear on the highest authority and at first hand, what it was Sir William really did do when in command in South Africa. All I may say is that if he had had his own way diplomacy would have taken a back seat until nigh upon one hundred thousand troops were in the country, and Lord Roberts' tactics would have been adopted from the beginning. There would have been no initial reverses to put heart into the Boers, the gallant, but foolish frontal attacks would not have made British tactics a subject for mirth, and what General Buller is now doing General Butler would have done within a few weeks of the declaration of war. When the time comes—may it be distant—for some one to do for Sir William Butler's career what he has done for "Chinese" Gordon's and Sir Ponsonby Colley's, it will be seen how unnecessary was the accusing of British arms and British courage in Natal and the Orange Free State nearly a year ago. Indeed if there were as great willingness to publish the pro-war despatches as there was to wash the Spion Kop dirty linen in public, the Commander of the Forces at Aldershot would not need to wait for biographical justice.

ANOTHER NOTABLE WEAPON.

Last week I referred to Mr. Howard's submarine boat, which, according to description, was likely to put the British naval forces ahead of every other navy in this respect. This was a below-the-water advantage for us. Above the water, apparently, we "hold the field," if I may be allowed to ed in naval parlance. Our 9·2 in. lyddite shell is the most destructive thing of the kind the world has ever known. At a range of 1,500 yards, when the shell burst, fragments of it were flung back nearly 800 yards—half-a-mile—towards the gun; that is to say, the distance of a very fair rifle range. This, however, was merely the mildest part of the explosion; fragments at the sides were actually hurled a whole mile away! The detonation was like a clap of thunder just overhead, while as the target there rose a huge tree of green smoke as high as the clock tower at Westminster, but of far greater bulk. A mile away men felt a heavy blow across their faces from the concussion. And this, be it remembered, was a relatively small shell compared to the sort of thing that will be fired in the next naval battle, so says a "Daily Chronicle" naval expert to-day. Is this then going to stop fighting on the open seas? Apparently not. As in inland battles, twenty thousand bullets are fired before one finds its billet in killing a man, so on the unstable waters of the ocean very few of the shells hit. One such shell as will be fired from our biggest guns, bursting on a first class cruiser would destroy it, a battleship meeting the same fate, would be seriously maimed. What then is to be done? "Build bigger ships," says the man who knows, "the present mastadons may double their enormous bulk. Already the French, who always lead in matters of this kind, have projected a battleship of 30,000 tons odd. Such a vessel would not be so greatly incommoded even by a 12 in. lyddite shell. The other alternative is to make ships smaller, but it is the less likely of the two. Far more probable it is, that the naval architect will lay himself out to create something bigger—thirty, forty, or even fifty thousand tons in displacement."

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S SPEECHES.

His Imperial Majesty's speeches are already to be counted by the hundred,—a round thousand is not far off. But a change is coming over the spirit of the imperial oratorical efforts. At one time the utterances were sacro-sanct: as far removed from criticism, save by the profane, as is Holy Writ. Now they are the sport of the comic papers in Berlin. What that means in the way of derogation of monarchical authority in the country of lese-majeste may easily be imagined. I have before me, as I write, a cartoon which appeared in *The Satyr*, Berlin. The text is: "The policy of the mailed fist shows its blessed results." The parable accompanying it is indeed a picture not needing words. The German Michal typified as a Teuton workman (Monarch would be a little too far to go) finds his mailed fist fast bound to Kaon-Chow. A Chinaman on either side, with a surgical saw, cuts through the wrist and severs the mailed fist from the arm. Michal is writhing in agony, a Chinese Mandarin is dancing with joy. To such banter—banter with a meaning!—are the sacred utterances (you will remember Prince Henry's remark, when the "mailed fist" first adorned oratory) of the War-Lord, who claims the Lord of Hosts as, "our faithful ally," now reduced. As for the editing, not to say "glozing over," which the Imperial speeches to-day receive, this is too sad a subject for comment outside Berlin or anywhere except you are on the Spree.

MOSQUITOES AND MALARIA.

Inter-communication between East and West has much to answer for, both good and bad. Time was when people in England only read or heard of the woes of those who had been bitten by snakes or mosquitoes. Though poisonous snakes have not, as yet travelled over the thousands of miles which lie between India and England, mosquitoes have overcome the distance, and English people now know by experience what these little pests can do—especially if the change of climate should not have agreed with the mosquitoes and they should be angry in consequence. The daily papers are making it known that all sorts of troubles among children and adults, necessitating hospital treatment, have arisen of late, in various parts of London, for which mosquitoes are entirely responsible. Malaria and even plague may be brought us, to we are assured, by these unwelcome guests. No doubt the drapers will soon be advertising "the latest novelty in mosquito curtains," and English people will have to practise the art of getting under them without admitting the pests. Perhaps they will do well to follow the example of Sir James Outram, who, as Colonel Maude says, had a special theory regarding malarial fever. When in a particularly malarious district—and his lines were often cast in such places—he used to sleep under double mosquito curtains. He considered that he owed his almost entire immunity from fever and ague to this practice, and thought that the germs of the disease are found in the air, and that the double set of muslin acted on the Humphrey, Davey lamp principle, and filtered the air he breathed. Major Ronald Ross has been telling the British Association at Bradford all about mosquitoes. The particular object of his pursuit—anopheles is the little creature's learned name—has done more harm to mankind than all the snakes and tigers. Stalking a blue bull or a wild elephant is child's play in comparison with the hunting of anophales, and of the parasite which gets inside them and which is the real cause of malarial fever. The species of mosquito named anopheles is the medium only. He carries within him whole battalions of the fever-causing parasites, which, when the mosquito bites, enter the blood. It appears, remarks the "Daily News," that judging from Major Ross's disclosures people are wrong in regarding the humming mosquito-culex, as their deadly enemy. Culex with its thin peevish sing-song is harmless. Anopheles, who does all the mischief, is silent. So it seems that when people vent their fury upon culex, they have been saddling the wrong horse (if one may apply a figure so stupendous to an animal so minute). In tropical humanity suffers from the mosquito the mosquito in turn must suffer from his inside cargo of parasites. Professor Poulton accordingly made some anxious enquiries concerning the "pathological symptoms" excited by them in anopheles. Major Ross replied that he had never taken a mosquito's temperature, or looked at its tongue. But he has done something as wonderful. He has looked into the mosquito's stomach and taken stock of the evolution of its parasitic colony.

One reason why Europeans in tropical climates suffer more from malaria than Orientals is said to be their sleeping with their heads uncovered, and frequently with open mouths. Free entrance is thus afforded to microbes and insects of every description into lungs and blood; then serious trouble ensues. The Oriental, on the contrary, is careful to cover both head and shoulders with his flowing garments or a wrap and breathes, in consequence, a filtered air; and while his bare legs and feet may be attacked by mosquitoes, his natural instinct of covering his head at night is, in a great measure, his protection from the scourge of malaria.

The coming publishing season will not pass the subject by. Messrs. Longmans will bring out early next month a book, entitled "Malaria: according to the New Researches." It will be a translation by Dr. Joseph Eyre from a treatise by Professor Angelo Celli, Director of the Institute of Hygiene, University of Rome; the introduction will be written by Dr. Patrick Manson, Medical Adviser to the Colonial Office.

OLLA PODRIDA.

That public-spirited Parsee Mr. Tata, who is now on a visit to this country is giving a dinner at one of the West End Hotels to-morrow night in celebration of the "Pated," a considerable gathering of Zoroastrians is expected.

In this week's "Graphic" there is an excellent portrait of the late Mr. Grattan Geary.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Sir Henry Barron; Sir Alfred Jephson; Rev. R. F. Clarke, Principal of the Roman Catholic Hall at Oxford; Rev. H. E. Perkins, who before becoming a clergyman was a member of the Indian Civil Service; Lieutenant General T. Ross; and the Archbishop of Aix, a pugnacious prelate who was never so happy as when he had a quarrel with the ministers of the French Republic.

THE special commission on horse breeding, remount and other questions meets at Umballa on the 20th October, visits Saharanpur, Hapur, Karnal, Ahmednagar, Madras, Kathiawar and the Rajput States, arriving at Calcutta about the end of December.

SIR ARTHUR TREVOR, Public Works Member, will leave Calcutta early in November for Burma, where he will visit the Gokteik gorge on the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway. Mr. Raleigh Legal Member, after visiting Lahore and Benares, will also visit Burma; and Mr. Rivaz, Home and Revenue and Agricural Member of Council, is also likely to include Burma in his autumn tour programme.

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"MEMS" ABOUT MEMBERS.

(*Continued from page 5.*)

Cranborne, Viscount (C) elected for Rochester '95; sat for Lancashire, North-East, or Darwen, D '55-92. Rochester '93-5; *s* of Marquis of Salisbury, K G; *b* '61; E Eton and University College, Oxford (M A 84) Lieutenant-Colonel commanding 4th Battalion Beds Regiment; Hon. Colonel 1st Battalion Essex Regiment. Appointed Chairman of Herts Quarter Sessions, '00.

Colomb, Sir John C. R., K.C.M.G. (C.), elected for Great Yarmouth 15; sat for, Bow and Bromley '85-92; *s* of the late General G. T. Colomb; *b*, 3; E privately and Royal Naval College; served in the Royal Marine Artillery '54-69; J. P. and D.L. for co. Kerry, High Sheriff '95; Chairman of the Appeal Committee Local Government (Ireland) Act; Director of the Commercial Gas Company; author of "The Protection of Commerce," "Naval and Military Resource of the Colonies," "The Defence of Great and Greater Britain," "Imperial Federation, Naval and Military," etc.

Cayzer, Sir Charles W. (C.), elected for Barrow-in-Furness '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *b* '4, *m*. '08 Agnes, *e.d.* of William Trickey, Esq., of Clifton, head of the firm of Cayzer, Irvine, & Co., steamship owners, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, and London; Chairman and founder of the Clan Line of steamers sailing from Glasgow and Liverpool to Bombay, and Kurrachee, Colombo, Madras, Calcutta, and South and East African ports; knighted '97; J.P. for Renfrewshire and Dumbartonshire; F.R.G.S.; Hon. Col. 1st Lanarkshire Volunteer Artillery.

Doughty George (LU) elected for Great Grimsby '98 sat for same constituency '95-8; *s* of Mr William Doughty, of Grimsby *b* '54; merchant, and shipowner J P for parts of Lindsey twice Mayor of Grimsby In the session of '96 Alderman George Doughty turned from Liberal to Liberal Unionist, and went to his constituents, who, however, re-elected him by a majority of 800.

Davies, Sir Horatio B (C), contested Rochester '89 elected '92; return invalidated; elected for Chatham '95; *b* '42; E Dulwich College; Alderman of Ward of Bishopsgate since '89; member of Common Council for Ward of Cheap from '95-9; J P for Kent; Lieutenant for City of London; Sheriff of London and Middlesex '87-8; Lord Mayor of London '97-8 closed a distinguished year of office with a brilliant banquet to the Sirdar in Nov '98; K C M G '98 Lieutenant-Colonel 3rd Middlesex Artillery since '89

Fitzgerald, Sir Robert Penrose, Bart. (C), elected for Cambridge '95, sat for same constit. '85-95, *s* of the late Mr. R.U.P. Fitzgerald, J. P., D.L. of York; *b*. '39; E. Westminster and Trinity Hall Camb. (M.A.) and LL.M. '63); J.P. and D.L. for co. York.

Fardell, Sir T. George (C.), elected for Paddington South '95; sat for same constit, since Feb, '95; *s* of the late Rev. H. Fardell, J. P. canon of Ely, and vicar of Wisbech; *b*, 33, E Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (B A '56); m, Letitia Anne, d, of H/S. Oldfield, R.C. S. called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '82, sometime Registrar of the District Court of Bankruptcy at Manchester; J.P. for Isle of Ely and Chairman of Quarter Sessions; member of London C.C. '89-98; for sixyears Chairman of the Licensing Committee knighted '97; 26, Hyde Park Street, W.

Field W (P), elected for Dublin St Patrik's D '95; sat for same constit '92-5; *b*, at Blackrock, co Dublin; E Harcourt Street and Catholic University; President of the Irish Cattle Traders and Stock Owners Association; Vice-President of the National Federation of Meat Trades of the United Kingdom; President of the Bimetallic League of Ireland; Hon Secretary of the Irish Independent League; Hon. Secretary of the Dublin Victuallers Association; wrote a work on Home Rule, and pamphlets on Railway Nationalisation, pleuro-pneumonia, Government in Ireland, and Board of Agriculture for Ireland, since he entered Parliament has been active in labour questions, trade matters, and railway rates, also in the Departmental Committees re cross-Channel transit of live stock, being on the Select Committee as a representative of live-stock interests, and is a member of the Land Transit Commission.

Fowler, Right Hon Sir Henry (L.), elected for Wolverhampton, East, '95; sat for Wolverhampton '80-85 East '85-95; *s* of the late Rev J. Fowler a well-known Wesleyan minister; b at Sunderland '30; E Wood-house Grove School and St. Saviour's School, South wark; admitted a Solicitor '52; elected to the Town Council of Wolverhampton; Mayor '63; first Chairman of the School Board '70. Later on he was induced to transfer his energies to politics, and began his Parliamentary career in '80 as the colleague of Mr. Villiers in the representation of Wolverhampton. In the House he soon attracted notice; was appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and on the Duke of Argyll's retirement in '84 as Under-Secretary of the Home Department. In '85 he was made Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and appointed a P C From '86-8 he was Deputy-Chairman of Ways and Means; and in '92 he was given a place in the Cabinet as President of the Local Government Board. He took charge of the Parish Councils Bill till it became the Local Government Act in the '94 session. On the reconstruction of the Ministry caused by Mr. Gladstone's retirement, Mr. Fowler was made Secretary of State for India, and in '95 G C S I, when the Rosebery Ministry resigned.

Gibbons John Lloyd (L U.) elected '98 in the place of Mr. Villiers, deceased for Wolverhampton, South D *s*, of Mr. H Gibbons, an agricultural chemist *b*. 37 *E*, privately, A Broad Churchman, Ellowes Hall, Sedgeley.

Gibbs Hon. Alban G H (C), elected for the City of London '95, sat for same constit, 92-5, *e s*, of the first Lord Aldenham, of Elstree, Herts; *b*, '40, *E* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A.'73), member of the firm of Antony Gibbs & Sons, merchants

Gully, Right Hon. W. C. (L.), elected for Carlisle '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; *s*. of the late Mr. J M Gully M D., *b*. 3.5; E Trinity College, Camb (M '59; President of the Cambridge Union Inner Temple '69; Q C '77; Rencher '79; Recorder for Wigan '80-95; elected Speaker April 10th, '95 and again Aug 12th, '95.

Grice-Hutchinson, Major G W. (C.) elected for Aston Manor '95; sat for same constit 91-5 *s*. of the late Captain G R Hutchinson, R E, b 48; E Rugby and University College Oxford entered the army '71; Captain '79, served in the war '79, retired '80, Hon Major late 3rd Lancashire Fusiliers, J P for Worcester.

Greene, H. D. (C.), elected for Shrewsbury '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; *s*, of Mr. B. B. Greene, J. P. for Berks; formerly Governor of the Bank of England; *b*. '43 *E*. Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '68, LL.M. '69); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '68; Oxford Circuit; Q.C. '85; Bencher '91; J.P. and D.L. for Shropshire; Recorder of Ludlow '92.

Houston, R. P. (C.), elected for Liverpool, West Toxteth D. '95; sat for same constit. '92-5 *b*. '53; E Liverpool College; is a well-known Liverpool shipowner and merchant.

Hoare E B (C) elected for Hampstead '95; sat for same constit '88-95; *s* of Canon Hoare of Tunbridge Wells, by Marta Eliza, d of Sir Benjamin Brodie, the eminent surgeon; *b* '41; E Tunbridge School and Trinity College, Camb (M A 67); Director of Lloyd's Bank, Colonial Bank.

Harrington, T C (P), elected for Dublin, Harbour D 95; sat for Westmeath '83-5, Harbour D '85-95; *s* of Mr. D Harrington of Castletown; *b* '51; E Castletown Catholic University and Trinity College Dublin; Secretary of the Irish National League called to the Irish Bar 87; formerly part proprietor of the Kerry Sentinel; imprisoned under the Crimes Act.

Hall, Rt. Hon, Sir Charles, K.C.M.G. (C.), elected for Finsbury, Holborn D., '95; sat far Cambridgeshire, Chesterton D., '85-92, Finsbury, Holborn D. 92-5; *b*. '43; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '66; Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales, '77, '92; Q.C. '81; a Bencher of Middle Temple, '84; Recorder of London, '92; P.C.

Hubbard, The Hon. Evelyn (C.), elected for the Brixton D of Lambeth in Jan '93, on the succession of the Marquis of Carmarthen to the Dukedom of Leeds; y *s* of the first Lord Addington, *b* '59 is a member of the firm of John Hubbard & Co, Russia merchants, a Director of the Bank of England, a member of the Public Works Loans Commission and is on the Comission of Lieutenancy for the City of London.

Houldsworth, Sir W. H., Bart. (C.), elected for Manchester, North-West '95; sat for Manchester 82-5, North-West '85-95; *s* of the late Mr. H. Houldsworth, Manchester; *b*. '41; E St. Andrews; cotton spinner, J. P. for Lancashire and Cheshire; County Alderman for Lancashire; Member of the Royal Commissions on Trade Depression, Gold and Silver, and Liquor Licensing Laws; President of the Church Reform League '99; created a baronet '87.

Hughes, Colonel E (C) elected for Woolwich '95 sat for same constit. '85-95; *s*. of Mr William Hughes Woolwich, *b* '32 E King Edward VI's Grammar School Birmingham Solicitor '60 member of the London School Board '82-8 Metropolitan Board of Works '84-8; London C C for Woolwich '88 and '95 founder of the Metropolitan Local Government (Officers) Association, of which society he was President in 98 and 99, a member of the Technical Educational Board a past master of the Freemasons and 40 years a subscribing Oddfellow, a liveryman of the Tylers and Bricklayers Company. Altogether Colonel Hughes has given 121 years' concurrent municipal service and he and Mrs Hughes are Presidents for Woolwich of the "League of Mercy," Lieutenant-Colonel 2nd Kent Artillery Volunteers '77-88 Hon Colonel since 89 V D.

Heaton, J. Henniker (C), elected for Canterbury '85 sat for same constit '85-95's of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Heaton of Rochester, *b* '48 E Kent House Grammer School and King's College, London; engaged in pastoral pursuits, and part proprietor of one of the largest newspaper properties in Australia N S W, Government Commissioner to Amsterdam Exhibition '83 and to Indian and Colonal Exhibition '86 representative of the Tasmanian Government at the Berlin Telegraph conference '85, the successful advocate of Imperial Penny Postage which was brought into operation between Great Britain and certain of her colonies on Christmas Day '98, for which in '99 he had conferred upon him the freedom of Canterbury, and afterwards the freedom of the city of London, author of Australian Dictionary of Dates and Men of the Time appointed by Mauritius to negotiate its new constitution, '84 introduced telegraph money orders in England, parcel post to France, and carried out numerous other postal reforms, inaugurated Parliamentary chess matches between Great Britain and America.

Johnston, W (C), elected for Belfast, South '95 sat for Belfast '68-78, South '85-95; *s* of the late Mr J B. Johnston, of Ballykilbeg; *b* '29; *E* Trinity College, Dublin, (M A '56); called to the Irish Bar '72; Inspector of the Irish Fisheries '78-85; author of "Nightshade" etc.

Jones, D. Brynmor (L.), elected for Swansea district '95; sat for Gloucestershire, Forest D., '92-5; *s*. of the late Rev. T. Jones, of Swansea, sometime Chairman of the Congregational Union, England and Wales; *b* '52; E University College, Lo Sea (LL. B. London); called to the Bar, Middle Temple '75; joined South Wales and Chester Circuit; J. P. for Gloucestershire; Judge of County Courts, Mid Wales Circuits, '83-6, and Gloucester Circuits '86-92. Q. C '95; member of the Welsh Land Commission; member of the Court of and Standing Counsel to the University of Wales.

Kimber, H. (C.), elected for Wandsworth '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; *s* of Mr. J. Kimber, of Camberbury; *b* 34; E, privately and University College, London; solicitor; '58; 1st prizeman Incorporated Law Society; Director of the Capital and Counties Bank; Chairman of the South Indian Railway, the Natal Land and Colonisation Company, etc.

Lawrence, W F (C), elected for Liverpool, Abercromby D, '95; sat for same constit, '85-95; *s* of the late Rev C W Lawrence, of St. Luke's Liverpool; *b* '48; *E* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M A) '72; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '71; J P for Wiltshire.

Langley, Alderman Batty (L.), elected for Sheffield, Attercliffe D., '95; sat for same constit. 94-5, has been for many years a member of the City Council of Sheffield; is a well-known Nonconformist, has been Mayor of Sheffild; and is in a large way of business as a timber merchant in the town. "National Liberal."

Lees, Sir Elliott, (C) elected for Birkenhead '95; sat for Oldham 86-92, Birkenhead Oct 94-5; unsuccessfully contested Rochdale '85, Pontefract '83; only surviving *s*. of the late Mr T E Lees, J.P, D L, of Woodfield Oldham, *b*. 60; E Eton and Christ Church Oxford, Captain Dorset Yeomanry Cavalry, created a baronet '97 M A Oxford.

Milton, William Charles De Mure Wentworth Fitzwilliam, Viscount (L U), elected for Wakefield '95 e s of the late Viscount Milton, b 72, E Eton and Trinity College Camb, Captain 4th Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry; aide-de-camp to Marquis of Landsdowne, Viceroy of India '93-4, J P for West Yorkshire and co Wicklow; seconded Address '98.

Middlemore, J. T. (L.U.), elected for Birmingham, North D., '99; b. —; is a descendant of an ancient family, the head of which was formerly Lord of the Manor of Birmingham: E, for a solicitor, but never practised; is a philanthropist and a munificent donor to the Municipal Art Gallery of Birmingham; founded, and has long been Chief Administrator of Children's Emigration Homes; was a member of the Birmingham Town Council '88-92, and is a J. P. for the city.

Parkes, E (L.U.), elected for Birmingham, Central '95; *s* of Mr Israel Parkes of Edgbaston, *b* '49; E Wesley college Sheffield, ironmaster, member of the City Council of Birmingham, chairman of the Markets and Fairs committee J P for the city of Birmingham

Pease, Herbert Pike (U.), elected for Darlington '95, *s*, of Mr. Arthur Pease, the late member for this borough, *b* '07, E, Trinity Hall, Camb, is nephew of Sir J. Whitwell Pease Bart. of Pease and Partners, Ltd, of which firm Mr. Pike Pease is a Director, managing Director of Normanby Iron works, J.P. and D.L. North Riding, Yorks.

Percy, Earl (C.), returned for South Kensington '95, as Lord Percy of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Northumberland, who was in '87 a nominee of the House of Peers in his father's Baroney of Lovaine, but was known by the courtesy title of Earl Percy, *b*, 71; E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (prize for English verse '92), sat as Lord Warkworth until his father succeeded to the Dukedom,

Russell, Major-General F. S. (C.), elected for Cheltenham '95; *s*. of the late Mr. James Russell, Esq. of Aden, Aberdeenshire; *b*. '40; E, Radley and Balliol Colleges, Oxford (B.A. '62); entered the army '63; A.D.C. to Commander of the Forces in Ireland '69-70; served in the Ashantee Expedition (mentioned in dispatches Royal Military College '73-6; Intelligence Department '78-9; served in Zulu and Boer wars; commanded 1st Royal Dragoons '85-7; military attache at Berlin '89-91; C.M.G. '91; Brigadier-General commanding Aberdeen Defence Brigade '92.

Ritchie, Right Hon C T (C), elected for Croydon '95; sat for Tower Hamlets '74-85, St George's D '85-92, and Croydon from May '95; *s* of the late Mr T Ritchie, of Broughty Ferry; *b* '38; Director of the Union Bank of London, and of the Royal Exchange Assurance; Hon Col of the 1st Volunteer battalion of the Queen's R W Surrey Regiment; J P for Middlesex and London; Secretary to the Admiralty '85-6; President of the Local Government Board '86-92; President of the Board of Trade '95. He made strenuous efforts to effect a settlement of the great engineering dispute in '97.

Spencer, Ernest (C.), elected for west Bromwich '95, sat for same constit, '86-95; y, *s* of the late Mr. J Spencer, of west Bromwich; *b*. 58. *E*. privately Barrister of the Middle Temple, '85. Oxford Circuit; J.P. and D.L. for Staffordshire, *m*. Helen, only child of the late J. Williamson, of the Indian Civil Service (Bombay).

Sassoon Sir E A Bart (C), elected for Hythe '99; 1850; *s*. of Sir Albert Sassoon, 1st Bart, who was a member of a firm of merchants and bankers of Bombay and London; E London University; D L for Sussex; retired Captain of the Middlesex Yeomanry Cavalry; like his father is a banker and is associated with several philanthropic works; *m a d* of Baron Gustave de Rothschild.

Stone, Sir J Benjamin (c) elected for Birmingham East, '95, *s* of Mr Benjamin Stone, *b* 38 E Birmingham Grammar School; J P for *b* Warwick city of Birmingham and Borough of Sutton Coldfield; Mayor of the latter '96-99; Fellow of the Linnæan, Astronomical, Geological, and Geographical Societies knighted '02 elected member of the Jewish Historical Society '99 is one of the first of living amateur photographers.

Stock, J H (C), elected for Liverpool, Walton D, '95; sat for Liverpool, Walton D, 92-5; *s* of the late John Stock, Esq., of Woolton; *b* Dec. '55; *E*, privately and at Christ Church, Oxford (B A and M A 82); *m* Mary Sabina, *d* of the late Right Hon Arthur MacMurrough Kavanagh, L C C o Carlow, M P '68-80; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '82; Captain Lancashire Hussars Yeomanry Cavalry, '93, Hoare, Sir Samuel, Bart (C), elected for Norwich '95; sat for same constit '86-95; *s* of the late J. Gurney Hoare; '41; *E* Harrow and Trinity College, Camb (M A 64); J P for Norfolk and Middlex; a Lieutenant of the City of London; created a bart '99; Lord of Manor Sidestrand.

Tritton, C E (C), elected for Lambeth, Norwood D '95 sat for same constitution '92-5; and *s* of the late Mr Joseph Tritton, of Lombard Street; *b* '45; *E* Rugby and Trinity Hall Cambridge (B A '68); partner in the firm of Baightwen and Co, City; member of the London Chamber of Commerce; Treasurer of C E T S; member of the London City Mission Committee.

Valentia, Hon. A.A. Viscount (C.), elected for Oxford '95; sat for same constituency from April '95; *s*. of the Hon. Arthur Annesley; *b*. '43; E. Royal Military Academy, Woolwhich; served in the 10th Hussars 64-72, and Queen's own Oxford Hussars 76 which regiment he now commands; J.P. for Oxfordshire; High Sheriff '74, and Chairman of the County Council; Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons in Oxfordshire; appointed Comptroller of the Household '98, and re-elected for Oxford without opposition (Nov. '98).

Vincent, Colonel Sir Howard (C), elected for Sheffield, Central '95 sat for same constit '85-95, *s* of the late Rev Sir F Vincent, Prebendeay of Chichester *b* 49, E Westminster School and Royal Military College Sandhurst; entered the army '68; retired '73; French Faculte de Droit '77; called to the Bar, Inner Temple '70, South-Eastern Circuit Director of Criminal Investigations '78-4, author of works on Law of Libel, Volunteers Police etc Colonel Queens, Westminster Volunteers, J P for Middlesex, Westminster and Berks D L for London member of the London C C '89-96 C B '86, Knighted '86 Knight of the Crown of Italy Knight of the German Crown K C M G '99 after he had served as second British representation at the Anarchist Conference at Rome.

Warr, Augustus Frederick (C), elected for the East Toxteth D of Liverpool Nov '95, on Baron H de Worms being raised to the peerage) *s* of the Rev Canon Warr, of Childwall, Liverpool.

Wolff, G W (C), elected for Belfas, East, '95; sat for same constit, '92-5; *s* of a Hamburg merchant; *b* '54; *E* Hamburg and Liverpooll College Institute, partner in the firm of Harland and Wolff, shipbuilders and marine engineers.

Wyndham, G. (C.) elected for Dover '95; sat for same constit. '80-95; *s*. of the Hon. Percy S. Wyndham; *b*. '48; *E* Eton; Lieutenant 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards '69-74; served in the Soudan '85; Lieutenant Che-Mre Yeomanry; J.P. for Cheshire; Director of the L.C. and D. Railway; private secretary to Mr. A. J. Balfour '87-91; appointed Under Secretary for War '98.

Willox, Sir John A. (C.), elected for Liverpool, Everton D., '95; sat for same constit. from Feb, '95; *s*. of the late Mr. J. Willox, of Edinburgh; *b*. '42; *E*. privately and Liverpool College; proprietor and editor of the *Liverpool Courier*; tobacco manufacturer under the style of Cope Bros. & Co; formerly Chairman of the Press Association; President of the Institute of Journalists '95-6, and a munificent donor to its funds; knighted '97.

Williams, J Powell (L U) elected for Birmingham South, '95 sat for same constit '5-95; *s* of the late Mr J Williams, of Worcester; *b* 40; E Proprietary School, Bigbaston; entered Civil Service, General Post Office; promoted to surveying Department; retired '73; Birmingham Town Council '77; Alderman '3 formerly Hon Secretary of the National Liberal Federation; Chairman of Executive of National Liberal Union; J P for Birmingham and Worcestershire; appointed Financial Secretary to the War Office '95.

Worthy, Richt Hon. C., B., Stuart-Q.C (C.) elected for Sheffield, Hallam, D. '95; sat for Sheffield Hallam D, '85-95; *s*. of the late Right Hon. J. Worthy, and g. s. of 1st Baron Wharncliffe; *b*, '51; Rugby and Balliol College, Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '76; North-Eastern Circuit; Q.C. '92; Parliamentary Under Secretary of the Home Department '85-6 and '86-92; principal Delegate of H. M. Government to the Madrid International conference on the Protection of Industrial Property and the Repression of False Trade Description '90, and again at Brussels '97. Chairman of the Council of the National Union Conservative Association '91-2; one of the Deputy-Chairmen of Committees of the House, and Chairman of the panel of Chairmen of Standing Committees; Church Estates Commissioner '95; P.C. '96.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 14TH SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, Captain J. F Jephson, with English mails of 14th September arrived in Bombay harbour at daylight on Saturday She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Arthur 2nd Lt H B
Anderson Mr and Mrs
Applegate 2nd Lt F
Anson 2nd Lt W
Baynes 2nd Lt G
Brudenell Bruce 2nd Lt E
Blackwood 2nd Lt F
Blair 2nd Lt G
Cartwright 2nd M G
Cumine Mr A
Coates 2nd Lt E
Cooke 2nd Lt H
Carey 2nd Lt F
Carey 2nd Lt G
Cholmondeley 2nd Lt G
Clark Capt E S
Creagh Mr
Davies Mrs
Dobie 2nd Lt J
Dickson 2nd Lt G
Dand 2nd Lt J
Deming Mr J H and Mrs
Duckworth Miss
Deming Miss
Daruwalla Mr D
Friar 2nd T
Friend 2nd Lt G
Fergus Mr Wm
Gascoigne 2nd Lt F
Gilford 2nd Lt D
Grant Mr C
Guthrie Mr J B
Hodgson 2nd Lt F
Hunt 2nd Lt C
Hathornthwaite 2nd Lt J
Hogg 2nd Lt A
Heale 2nd Lt R
Hartwell 2nd Lt B
Hay 2nd Lt G
Harry Mr and Mrs
King 2nd Lt G
Kirkman Mr
Latham 2nd Lt A
Lowman Mrs Fay
Lucas 2nd Lt L
Lambarde 2nd Lt S
Livesay Mr R T
Macleod 2nd Lt R
Mackray 2nd Lt H S
Mowbray 2nd Lt J L
Monies Mr W and son
Murr Mr W A
Moulson 2n

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

RUSSIA'S PEACE PROPOSALS.

ATTITUDE OF THE POWERS.

ALLIES' EXPEDITION TO PAO-TING-FU.

TERRIBLE STORIES OF MASSACRED MISSIONARIES.

(From the mail papers of September 7 to 11.)

THE replies of all the Powers to the Russian Note, proposing the evacuation of Peking by the allied troops, have now been received by the Czar's Government. Great Britain and Germany refuse to agree to this proposal, while France falls in with the view of its ally, and the United States and Japan are also prepared to withdraw upon certain conditions.

Meanwhile Li Hung Chang has been appointed to negotiate with the Powers for peace. An expedition of allied troops has left Peking for the south-west, in the direction of Pao-Tingfu. It numbers 4,000 men, and is under the command of General Dorward. Terrible stories of massacres in the Province of Shansi and at Pao-ting-fu have been received during the past week.

THE PROPOSED WITHDRAWAL FROM PEKING.

WAITING FOR COUNT VON WALDERSEE.

The practical result of the attitude now assumed by the Powers in regard to the proposed withdrawal from Peking, is (says the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph") that everybody will await the arrival of Count von Waldersee. When that general shall have heard the opinions of the allied generals and shall have thoroughly considered the military situation, he will report. His despatch will be submitted to the diplomatists, and we may then anticipate some progress, but not before. By that time, too, the Emperor of China and the Empress-Dowager and the Court may have returned to Peking, and when the Court is there it may be expected that the foreign Ministers will remain, though there is, of course, a remote possibility of their withdrawing, pending the negotiations, to Tientsin. It may thus be inferred that a long time may elapse before the desired progress in the solution of the Chinese question can be attained. Advices report that the Kaiser has proposed, out of complaisance to Russia, to have the forces of occupation at Peking fixed to a maximum of 2,000 men, is absurd. Such an idea is wholly alien to His Majesty's views of the exigencies of the situation and is not likely to be put forward by Count von Waldersee. Some diplomatists, indeed, are surprised that so large a German force has been despatched to China. The real reason is that the Commander-in-Chief may have, as such, a strong force of his own national troops under his command; and, further, that the Chinese may be impressed with Germany's determination to be adequately requited for the insults and injuries she has sustained. The speeches of Sir Matthew White Ridley and Lord George Hamilton have been read here with marked approval and have made an excellent impression.

GENERAL CHAFFEE'S VIEWS.

The following despatch, dated Peking, September 4, has been received at Washington from General Chaffee:—

"Evidence accumulates that diplomatic relations will not be resumed here for a long time. The staff of the Russian Legation will leave, every soon for Tientsin. It appears to me certain that the Chinese Government will not return here while the foreign army remains, and if this is true our Legation can transact no business. In my opinion, Peking is to be merely a camp of the foreign army pending a settlement by the Powers at other points."

AMERICANS TO WITHDRAW IMMEDIATELY

New York, September 10.—The "Tribune" publishes the following despatch from its Washington correspondent:—"Unless Mr. Conger gives better reasons than now conceived here for his continuance at Peking he will be instructed to remove the Legation without delay to Shanghai. General Chaffee's troops will escort the Minister and the Staff of the Leagtion to Taku, and thence Admiral Remey will convey them to Shanghai which will be the meeting-place for the fleet. The main American force will probably not remain in Chinese territory after October 1. Its withdrawal from Peking may be a matter of less than ten days, because there is no reason to leave Peking at a day's notice or to remain there all the winter. The authorities are satisfied that nothing is to be gained and much to be risked by maintaining General Chaffee's forces in the province of Chih-li. It is agreed that the purposes for which the troops have been landed have been accomplished."—Reuter.

A RUSSIAN SUGGESTION.

The Moscow papers suggest that as Count von Waldersee will not find any suitable sphere of action at Peking by the time he arrives there, it would be more convenient for him to proceed to South China, leaving Russia to deal with the North. If Germany has suffered in the death of her Ambassador, so Russia has suffered by overt acts of war in the firing on her steamers on the Amur and the bombardment of Blagovechensk. These two Powers, therefore, have the deepest interests of all in the settlement of China. China flung Russia an insolent challenge, but Russia has replied, by her Circular Note, in words of peace and conciliation. Surely Germany might now do the same.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY FOREIGN GENERALS

Shanghai, September 8.—A despatch which has been received here from Peking, dated August 31, states that the foreign generals have recommended their Governments that part of the troops in Peking should be withdrawn before the winter sets in, on the ground that a large force is unnecessary, and that the maintenance of supplies may become difficult.—Reuter.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

PRINCE CHING CONFERS WITH SIR ROBERT HART.

Peking, September 4.—Prince Ching has had an interview with Sir Robert Hart. The result has been kept a secret, but developments are expected in a few days. Prince Ching has the same powers as Prince Kung had in 1860. He brought an Imperial decree with special instructions to Sir Robert Hart from the Emperor. The Russo-Chinese Bank closes to-morrow. It is being removed to Shanghai. The bank has promised as part indemnity the Imperial University Fund, amounting to 5,000,000 taels, on which the Chinese drew for the payment of their troops.—Reuter.

LI HUNG CHANG'S CREDENTIALS.

TEXT OF THE EDICT.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Colonel Coolidge has sent a report to the War Department authoritatively denying that the Americans looted the walled city of Tientsin. The following is the text of the Imperial edict which Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister, handed to the State Department conferring extraordinary powers on Li Hung Chang for the complete settlement of the present troubles in China:—"Li Hung Chang, Envoy Plenipotentiary, is hereby vested with full discretionary powers, and shall promptly deal with any questions which may require attention. From this distance we cannot control his actions. Let this edict be forwarded with extra expedition at the rate of 600 li per day. To Earl Li for his information and guidance. Respect this."—Reuter.

LI URGES THE COURT TO RETURN TO PEKING.

The Shanghai correspondent of the "Times" states that the Chinese Minister in St. Petersburg has telegraphed to Li Hung Chang that the proposal to evacuate Peking presupposes that satisfactory assurances be given of the intention of the Court to return to the capital forthwith. In a message later the Minister urges Li to endeavour to bring the Powers into line regarding the question of evacuation, since if Russia is obliged to reconsider her decision a loss of prestige is inevitable. Li Hung Chang has memorialised the Throne urging the immediate return of the Court to Peking. At the same time he points out, in a despatch to the Viceroy of Wu-chang, that the difficulty of advocating this course lies in the evident intention of the foreign Powers, on the Court's return, to seize the persons of the reactionary leaders. Native officials (adds the "Times" correspondent) have received telegraphic information that Prince Ching returned to Peking on September 8 in obedience to an Imperial Edict.

A VICEROY'S APPEAL TO ENGLAND.

The Viceroy Chang-Chi-Tung, a man who has retained the confidence of Europeans, has sent a long despatch to Mr. Pelham Warren, the British Consul-General at Shanghai, urging that the war was proving very injurious to trade, and that the entrance of the allies into Peking had alarmed the Chinese. Outrages on the Rangkai to rise and commit peace had been settled. The great expansion of trade during the years and cost was due to British efforts. But the long and delayed making peace outrages would injury would be done which it would take many decades to repair. In the Japanese War of 1894, the Viceroy reminds Great Britain allowed Russia to usurp her position and position. The same thing would happen again if she delayed a settlement. The other Powers would essay the partition of China, and she would be only one against eight. What harm could there be, then, in suspending hostilities? Great Britain has always been anxious to promote commerce and befriend China, and a similar policy had been pursued by Japan and the United States. These three Powers the Viceroy implores to appoint Plenipotentiaries, authorised to open peace negotiations with Li Hung Chang instantly.

The Marquis Tseng and some thirty high officials remaining in Peking have appealed (says the "Standard's" correspondent) to Li Hung Chang to repair to the capital without delay in order to save the situation, since the Empress Dowager had not appointed any official there to assume authority. Prince Ching, who together with Hsu-tung has been placed on the Peace Commission is detained in Shansi by illness.

THE ALLIES' ADVANCE ON PAO-TING-FU.

OCCUPATION OF FENG-TAI.

Chifu, September 8.—An expedition, consisting of 4,000 allied troops, leaves to-day for Pao-ting-fu.—Reuter.

Taku, September 8.—An expedition will leave to-morrow for Pao-ting-fu. It will consist of the following international troops:—British, two regiments of cavalry, B Battery of Horse Artillery, and 300 infantry; Italians, 1,000; Japanese, 300; Russians, 300. Probably 500 Americans will also be included at the last.—Reuter.

The Secretary of State for India received on September 10 the following telegram from Sir A. Gaselee:—"September 2.—We occupied railway junction at Feng-tai, also road and railroad bridge at Liu-ko-chao, which gives us command of line to Pao-ting-fu."

THE RESCUE OF THE LEGATIONS.

Simla, September 10.—The Viceroy having congratulated Sir. Claude MacDonald on the rescue of the Legations after an heroic defence by a force India was proud to have sent, the British Minister in Peking sent the following reply:—"Thanks from the garrison for your telegram of sympathy. We all know that but for the splendid energy of General Gaselee and his troops relief would have arrived too late."—Reuter.

Tientsin, Sept. 8.—An allied force of 4,000 men marched to-day against the cities of Shanghaossien and Tille, where the presence of Boxers threatens the Tientsin district.—Reuter.

Tientsin, Sept. 8.—General Dorward commands the expedition which is marching inland in the direction of Pao-ting-fu.—Reuter.

Berlin, Sept. 12.—The following despatch has been received here from Tientsin via Taku, date the 9th inst.:—

A mixed force of British, Russians, Italians, and Japanese started yesterday for the south-west. The object of the expedition is to clear the country of marauding Boxers.

According to information furnished by Prince Ching, the Dowager Empress and the Emperor are at Kalgan.

Baroness Von Ketteler, who left Peking on the 7th inst., escorted by the German naval detachment under the command of Captain Pohl, arrived here to-day. Admiral Kirchhoff has made every arrangement to enable the Baroness to continue her journey. She will first proceed to America, and then leave for Germany.—Reuter.

PEKING AFTER THE RELIEF.

HOW THE COURT ESCAPED.

Interesting despatches from the Peking correspondent of the "Times," dated August 21 and 22, give some particulars of the position of affairs there after the relief of the Legations. It appears that the Court fled by the west gate while the Japanese were shelling the east gate on the morning of the 14th. The intention of the Court is to turn north to Jehol and remain there awaiting events. If the Peking Palace is destroyed, they mean to create a new capital at Si-ngan-fu. No high officials accompanied the Court except Prince Ching, who is believed to be hiding in the environs of Peking. Sir Robert Hart has issued a circular announcing that he has resumed his position as Inspector-General of Customs. Baside: Hsu Ching-cheng and Yuan-chang three other members of the Tsung-li Yamen were executed without trial before the Court fled because of their relations with foreigners. A proclamation agreed upon by the Ministers and generals was issued on Aug. 20 forbidding looting, calling on the Chinese to return to their homes, and undertaking to pay for provisions. Chung Li, Military Commandant of Peking, who is responsible for the murder of the German Minister has been arrested and is confined under German jurisdiction. The destruction of property in Peking (adds the correspondent) has been enormous. Miles of houses have been stripped—first by "Boxers," then by Chinese soldiers, and finally by soldiers of the relief expedition.

THE DEFENCE OF THE LEGATIONS.

The German Councillor of Legation von Bulow has sent his father a letter, describing the days of terror experienced in Peking. He writes:—"With five other men, we selected a small room, which was hardly six metres square, as the last place of refuge and placed there all the revolvers and other firearms we could lay our hands on. A cask of powder stood in the centre, which we intended to explode as a last resort, in order not to fall into the hands of the Chinese. Thank God, this was spared us. The details of our delivery you will have read in papers."

RUSSIAN PREDOMINANCE.

Dr. Morrison, the special correspondent of the "Times" in Peking, in a message dated August 31, says that Russia has now obtained an overmastering position in the capital. The march through the Forbidden City resolved itself into a triumphal entry by Russia—the other Powers merely following behind. Russian troops continue to pour into the city, and they will soon outnumber all those of the other nations put together. Russian authorities and Russians are in evidence everywhere, while the expected early arrival of Admiral Alexeieff, the highest Russian official in Eastern Asia, who, it is announced, will remain during the winter, gives indication of the importance which Russia attaches to future developments. The sanctity of the Forbidden City was respected mainly through the joint action of Russia and Japan, both Powers being opposed to a displacement of Peking as the capital.

GREAT BRITAIN'S POSITION ANOMALOUS.

The British military position (adds the "Times" correspondent) is anomalous. There is a divisional staff, but there are only 2,500 troops. The action of our Government in aimlessly detaining one brigade of the expedition at Hong Kong has had a distinctly bad effect, and the Japanese openly express dissatisfaction at the smallness of the British force. The appointment as peace envoy of the astute Li-Hung-Chang is grateful tidings to Russia. Famine is inevitable; the country is despoiled of breadstuffs, and it is certain that a great belt of famine will encircle Peking in the winter.

The correspondent closes by saying that whatever else is done, the Powers must insist on the final removal from power of the Dowager-Empress, and the execution of Prince Tuan and the other high officials, all well-known, who organised the attack on the Legations and directed the murders of missionaries.

BOXERS MASSING ON THE GRAND CANAL.

THE PURSUIT OF THE EMPRESS.

Tientsin, September 3.—It is rumoured that Boxers are massing along the Grand Canal.

According to the latest reports from Peking the Empress is in Shan-si, and is being pursued by the Japanese.—Reuter.

THE RUSSIANS IN MANCHURIA.

CHINESE SUE FOR PEACE.

St. Petersburg, September 8.—The "Official Messenger" to-day states that after occupying the Khingan Pass, General Orloff's detachment reached Djalandun, where a day's halt was made. In continuing the advance upon Tsitsihar, on August 30, messengers from the Governor-General of that place arrived under a flag of truce, and sued for peace. General Orloff sent them back and recommended the people to surrender their arms, assuring them at the same time that they would all be allowed to remain in their homes. General Orloff's cavalry, with a battery of horse artillery, came in touch with a detachment of General Fennenkampf, and, with the assistance of the engineers, repaired a bridge destroyed by the Chinese over the Nonni River, where the detachment was expected to arrive on September 2.

A telegram from the engineer Hirschman, dated Chifu, 4th inst., reports that on the Liaotung Gulf regular railway communication has been established as far as Inkou, and the line is expected to be completed to Hai-Cheng in ten days. According to the latest advices engineer Werchowski is a prisoner in the hands of the Chinese at Liao-yang. A ransom has been offered for his release, but there is little hope of his being rescued. Of the engineer Walerski's party nine men returned by way of Korea, two members of the escort and a telegraphist having been lost.—Reuter.

PLANTING THE CROSS ON THE AMUR.

St. Petersburg, September 12.—The "Novoie Vremya" publishes the following despatch from Blagovestchensk, dated the 7th inst.:—

A solemn thanksgiving service, attended by the principal civil and military authorities and a large concourse of people, has been held on the right bank of the Amur on the site on which the Chinese village of Sakhalin, now ceded to Russia, was situated. In connection with the recapture of the village by Russian troops in name was assigned to that of Ilinski Post. The Pope, who officiated at the ceremony, delivered an address in the course of which he said: "The Cross has now been erected on the bank of the Amur, which yesterday was in possession of the Chinese. Muravieff Amurski threw that this bank would be ours sooner or later." General Gribski, in an eloquent speech, congratulated the troops upon their victory.—Reuter.

DISTURBANCES IN SOUTHERN CHINA.

BRITISH AND JAPANESE EVACUATE AMOY.

Hong Kong, Friday evening.—There has been continuous looting and robbery at Tai-pung, on the West River. The prefect of Wushow, in response to a telegraphic appeal, has despatched 400 native troops to quell the disorder. Disaffection has also appeared at Lung-chow, but the presence of General Ma and one thousand native soldiers has prevented any serious outbreak. At Amoy matters are settling down. The British and Japanese troops evacuated that city to-day.—Central News.

THE ALLIED FORCES ON THE YANGTSE.

WARSHIPS AND TROOPS.

Shanghai, September 8.—The following warships are now at Wusung or acting events:—British, Her Majesty's ships Centurion, Goliath, Undaunted, Orlando, Arethusa, and Woodcock, with the transport Jeunga; German, Kurfuerst Friedrich, Wilhelm, Brandenburg, and Furst Bismarck; Russian, Admiral Korniloff; American, New Orleans; Japanese, Itsukushima; French, Jean Bart. At Shanghai there are the following:—

Her Majesty's ships Alacrity, Bonaventure, Esk, Hart, Linnet, Humber, and Snipe; French, Admiral Charner and Pascal; Dutch, Holland, Koningin, Wilhelmina der Nederlander, and Piet Hein; American, Princeton; German, Gefion, Hela, and Iltis; Japanese, Maya, Toyohashi, and Yokeyame. The land forces of the Powers are 3,500 Indian troops, 800 French Marines, 450 German Marines, 800 Volunteers, and a Naval Brigade 4,000 strong is also available.—Reuter.

THE FOREIGN TROOPS.

STRENGTH OF COUNT WALDERSEE'S COMMAND.

The Berlin "Militar Wochenblatt" has (the Berlin correspondent of the "Standard" says) published a list of all the troops of the Powers who will be under Count Waldersee's command. There will be about 90,000 men, with 282 guns. Germany will have 15 3-4 battalions, four squadrons, and eleven batteries, comprising about 22,000 men with 62 guns. Russia will have twelve battalions, three squadrons, and three batteries—about 15,000 men, with 32 guns. England will have eight battalions, four squadrons, and two batteries—about 7,300 men and twelve guns. France will have sixteen battalions, two squadrons, and thirteen batteries—about 17,000 men and 76 guns. Italy will have two battalions and one battery—about 2,100 men and four guns. Japan will have thirteen battalions, three squadrons, and ten batteries—about 16,000 men and 53 guns. America will have six battalions, fourteen squadrons, and eight batteries—about 10,000 men and 48 guns. Austria-Hungary will only be represented by 300 Marines. With regard to the naval forces, there are 153 ships and 23 torpedo-boats between Port Arthur and Singapore. Germany supplies four battleships, four large and six small cruisers, three gunboats, and one captured Chinese torpedo-boat. Three other torpedo-boats will also arrive soon. England has, naturally, the most ships and torpedo-boats, and then comes Japan, Russia, France and Germany with about equal numbers, Japan having however, a considerable fleet in her ports ready to leave. The focus of attention is still the Gulf of Pechili. Nevertheless, all the Powers have increased their ships at the mouth of the Yangtse.

THE MURDER OF BARON VON KETTELER.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Berlin, September 8.—The following despatch has been received here from Shanghai, dated 7th inst.:—

"After the departure of Dr. von Rosthorn, the business of the Austro-Hungarian Legation at Peking will be conducted by von Buchow, First Secretary of the German Legation, Staff-Surgeon Velde, the doctor of the German Legation, has found the cause of the death of the late Baron von Ketteler to having been shot through the neck, which must have proved fatal immediately afterwards. The murder was committed shortly before nine o'clock in the morning. The foreign Ministers had solicited an interview at the Tsung-li-Yamen for that hour in order to protest against the order of expulsion issued against the diplomatic body by the Chinese Government. They, however, received no reply to their application. It was only for this reason, and not from fear of any attack which, as circumstances then were, was not to be apprehended that the proposed visit to the Tsung-Li-Yamen was abandoned. Moreover, Baron von Ketteler had not been warned by his colleagues of any possible danger, when, in consequence of another appointment made, he wished to proceed to the Tsung-li-Yamen alone. Vice-General Gaillon officiated at the funeral of the German Minister. "At the beginning of the troubles Prince Ching's troops fought against the Boxers, while Yung Lu's attitude was ambiguous. His troops, however, fought against the Legations."—Reuter.

THE MURDERED MISSIONARIES.

93 VICTIMS; 170 UNACCOUNTED FOR.

Shanghai, September 8.—Mr. Goodnow, the United States Consul-General, after making inquiries, from every possible source, learns that the number of British and American missionaries who have probably been murdered during the rising is 93, while 170 stationed in the provinces of Chi-li and Shan-si are unaccounted for. Of those whose deaths are absolutely proved 58 were British and 22 were Americans. There is strong evidence, to-day, that 37 more were killed at Taiyuang-fu. The list of missing numbers: British, 41 men, 49 women, and 19 children; Americans, 20 men, 21 women, and 20 children. The massacre and persecution of Chinese Christians continue everywhere, and it is evidently the intention of the anti-foreign leaders to exterminate them. All information coming from the interior is to the effect that except in the country occupied by the foreign troops the people believe that the Empress has won great victories, and driven out the foreigners. They will continue to think so until these foreigners who have been compelled to flee are able to return, and until exemplary punishment is inflicted for those who have been killed.—Reuter.

TERRIBLE DETAILS.

The special correspondent of the "Times" in Peking sends some terrible details of the massacre of missionaries at Pao-ting-fu. Telegraphing on August 31 he says:—"The foreign community has been filled with horror at the news, tardily reaching us, of a massacre of missionaries, men, women, and children, in Pao-ting-fu, the capital city of this province, while under the protection of Imperial troops. Children were butchered before their parents' eyes, while women were ravished and carried into captivity; mothers and fathers were tortured and murdered. Massacres by Red Indians never call in vain for vengeance, but, though Pao-ting-fu is only 80 miles from Peking, the troops remain here inactive, their one thought and wish to be given work or be recalled from Peking. Surely the civilised world will not suffer this cruel massacre to remain unavenged and raise no hand to ascertain the fate of the poor martyred Christians and white women."

THE MASSACRES IN SHANSI.

THE Tientsin correspondent of the "Standard" says that the massacres of missionaries in Shansi, at the instigation, and under the auspices, of Yu-hsien, the Governor of the Province, are now confirmed in every particular. The details are of a heartrending character; but a knowledge of the truth in England can have only a right influence on public opinion. I was present to-day (September 2) (adds the correspondent) at the official examination of a native Christian, whose trustworthiness is guaranteed by the missionaries now here. He arrived in Tientsin last night, and is under the protection of the British Consulate. He relates the following facts:—On June 29 the Misses Whitchurch and Sewell were attacked by Boxers at Hsia-mi-hsien. They appealed to the magistrate for assistance, but were told that the soldiery were there only to portect Chinese. The Boxers entered the house, stripped the two ladies naked, and clubbed them slowly to death. The magistrate afterwards had the bodies buried in the Baptistry. On the same date the mission at Tai-yuen-fu was attacked at the house of Mr. Stokes. The building was set on fire but the inmates, who possessed a few weapons, kept the soldiers at bay for some time. Subsequently, they made their escape to the house of Mr. Farthing. One lady, a Miss Coombs (?), became separated from the rest of the party. The soldiers caught and beat her, and then flung her into the burning house. The remaining members of the mission stayed at Mr. Farthing's house until July 9, when they received a summons to appear at the Governor's Yamen. The party included Mr. and Mrs. Farthing and seven children, Mr. and Mrs. Benyon (?) and children, Mr. Stokes, and seven others, whose names are as yet in doubt.

FIENDISH CRUELTY.

On July 31 the missions at Tai-ku were attacked by several hundred Boxers. Messrs. Clapp, Williams, and Davis fired on them from the roofs of the houses, while Mrs. Clapp and the Misses Bird and Partridge took refuge in the outbuildings. Eventually, however, the defenders were overpowered and killed. The heads of the whole party were hacked off, and together with the hearts of the three men, which the Boxers cut out, were sent to the Governor. At Hsen-yang, on June 30, five English missionaries, with their children, named Atwater, were arrested by the magistrate and placed in chains, with iron collars round their necks. In this condition they were sent in carts to Tai-yuen-fu. They were not allowed to touch any food during the journey. On their arrival at Tai-yuen-fu they were cast into the Governor's Yamen and after was led to execution in front of [illegible] probably from [illegible]

men and women were imprisoned separately, and all intercourse between them forbidden.

SLAUGHTER IN COLD BLOOD.

On July 9, all the Protestant missionaries were exiled into the Governors Yamen. The doors were closed, and the Boxers were ordered to slaughter them in cold blood, while the soldiers mounted guard outside. All were killed with swords and their heads were afterwards set up in view of the people. In the course of the same day forty native Christians were massacred, and on the following day the victims included ten Roman Catholic priests.

HACKED TO PIECES.

On August 15, Mr. and Mrs. Price and child, Mr. and Mrs. Attwood and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Laadgren (?) and Miss Eldred, were ordered by the Prefect to leave Yen-chan-fu. The Magistrate professed the Governor to leave them in peace, as they were all worthy people, and Mrs. Attwood was expecting her confinement daily. The petition, however, was refused. The missionaries were promised an escort to Tientsin, and started off, accompanied by twenty soldiers. When a few miles out they were met by another band of soldiers, and the missionaries were hacked to pieces in a dreadful manner at a signal given by the escort.

THE GOVERNOR'S GUILT.

All the above murders took place by the order, and within the jurisdiction, of Yu, the Governor of Shansi, the same man who assassinated Mr. Brooks. An informant brings an appeal for help from Misses Brown and Griffiths, four priests, five nuns, and five railway engineers who are shut up in Chunting-fu, a this province. He last saw them nine days ago.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE RISING.

SERIOUS CHARGES.

The "Times" published on Tuesday an important despatch from Dr. Morrison, its correspondent at Peking, dated August 31, in which, having mentioned that he sent despatches throughout the siege, for large rewards, but that these messages failed to cade the lines of the Chinese troops, the couriers being killed, the correspondent ads:—"It is also apparent that throughout the Chinese Ministers abroad endeavoured to hood wink the foreign Governments by lying reports that the attaks upon the Legations and the shelling of the comounds, crowded with women and children, were duco lawless rebels, whom the Government was desious, but powerless, to suppress, whereas the truth is that the attacks upon the Legations were ordered by the Dowager-Empress and organised by Yung Lu Tung-fuh-siang, and Li Ping Heng, high Government officials, who were appointed by Imperial decree to refuse the Legations by fire, sword, or famine."

Later in his despatch, Dr. Morrison makes the following serious charge:—"Most profound indignation is felt here (Peking) that the Ministers Lo-feng-luh and Wu-Ting-Fang, whose shameless lies and transmission of bogus Imperial edicts delayed the departure of relief till it was nearly too late, are still received with honour in London and Washington."

AN INDIGNANT DENIAL.

INTERVIEW WITH THE CHINESE MINISTER

A Central News representative on Tuesday had an interview with the Chinese Ambassador in London, Sir Chih Chen Lofengluh, with regard to the accusations made by a Peking correspondent, and published this morning, alleging that he, with Wu-ling-Fang the Chinese Minister at Washington, issue bogus edicts with the idea of delaying the start of the Peking relief expedition until it was too late. Sir Chih Chen declared that every edict he issued was genuine, "I have endeavoured all through," said the Minister "to mite matters down and establish communication between the Ministers and the Government. While the Legations were besieged the relations of this to peril were naturally anxious, and the news I received I communicated to the Foreign Office and the less. I do not regard this telegram as an attac upon myself, but as an attack upon the Chinese Government. As a representative of China I den that statement." "Is there any truth as all in the statement that you tried to delay the relief column?" "No, except that when the foreign Governments told me they were sending troops to rescue the Ministers in Peking I suggested that if the Ministers were conducted to Tientsin under escort it would save all trouble. I urged my Government to do two things; first, to restor telegraphic communication between the Minister and their Governments, and secondly, to try to persuade the Ministers to go to Tientsin under escort. Asked whether the attacks upon the Legations were instigated by the authorities, the Chinese Minister replied:—"The Legations were besieged by Boxers and some rebels belonging to the regular troops. Those troops that besieged the Legations were rebels and enemies of the Chinese Government."

INDIAN GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

MISS ETHEL R. FARADAY at the gathering of the British Association read the paper on "Indian Guaranteed Railways: an Illustration of *laisser faire* theory and practice," in which she claimed to show that the dogmatic rigidity of the *laisser faire* school and therefore al to recognise the principle of development in economics had produced the characteristic weaknesses of its policy, its carelessness of detail, its sacrifice of actual to nominal freedom, its neglect to provide for future possibilities, and its attempt to apply he same reasoning to different circumstances, as was illustrated in the later history of Indian guaranteed railways.

The paradox system in origin a purely practical expedient, had outlived its utility before it was revived by the English Government of 1868-74, apparently as being preferable, from the *laisser faire* point of view, to the direct State ownership which was considered by Lord Lawrence, as by Roseber, advisable in India. In the contracts renewed with three railways—the Great Indian Peninsula, Bombay, Broda and Central India, and Madras lines—it was agreed that the companies should receive interest on the guaranteed rate of five per cent. and half the surplus profits, no account being taken of deficits that remittances to England should be converted at the rate of 1s. 10d. the rupee, and that calculations should be made on a half-year's basis. The result was that the Indian Government bore all the loss of the unprofitable half-years, and after 1878 never received its full share of gain in the profitable ones, since, as the exchange value of the rupee fell below 1s. 10d., the shareholders received a gradually increasing proportion of the surplus profits, while the contractobligation to pay interest at five per cent deprived the State of advantages from cheaper money and improved credit, which would lately have enabled too raise money at two and a half or three per cent. topay off loans advanced at a higher rate of interest. On the three lines in question, taken together, the avdage proportion of earnings yearly remitted to England, 1892-98, was 99·84 per cent., and the net annual loss to Government amounted to 12,500,000 rs. a tax itposed on the Indian public for the benefit of the British shareholder by that *laisser faire* school which objected to State railways as taxing one part of the community for the benefit of the other. Statistics of the working expenses of railways formerly guaranteed, before and after their acquisition by the State, indicated that the guarantee system was uneconomical, but the fault was less with the companies than with the *laisser faire* English Government, which gave them the material advantages of liberty and freed them from its responsibilities.

Mr. Finer said he did not know which to admire most—Miss Faraday's mastery of so unattractive a subject or the eloquent scorn with which she treated time-honoured doctrine. But she was much too sweeping. The advocate of *laisser faire* might easily formulate as sweeping a condemnation of the Post Office from details of mismanagement or waste. Other speakers followed, and the President, in expressing the section's sense of Miss Faraday's valuable contribution observed that our judgment of the conduct of the officials concerned with the Indian railways might be modified if we could realish all the considerations present to their minds at the time.

Miss Fraday in reply said that her criticism was directed o the conduct of officials at home who overruled the men on the spot. She was not an opponent of *laisser faire* in itself, but of its being elevated into a dogma of universal application.

MR. CAMPION'S definite report on the future protection of Dera Ghazi from the river is out. It is Mr. Campion' opinion that Dera Ghazi cannot very well be saved without a cost that is quite prohibitive in its enormity. For anything like a permanent protection, he considers a solid-stone work bund of nothing les than about 24 miles in length necessary, and for such a bund he estimates a cost of 96 lakh's. And even if a bund costing such a prodigious amount of money be erected he still does not think Dera Ghazi would be quite safe, as the percolation could not be stayed and would be sufficient to make the city uninhabitable. Of course such an expenditure as 96 lakhs makes the erection of the bund positively out of question. But those who hold out any faint hopes for the future safety of Dera Ghazi, do not do so on the possibility of throwing up solid protective bunds in the immediate vicinity of Dera Ghazi but look for methods whereby the whole main stream of the river may be turned eastwards, by engineering action higher up the river. I believe Mr. Dawson, an officer of the Engineering Department, is shortly expected here. Mr. Dawson, it is believed, is a specialist in river work having had some practical experience on some of the rivers in America. He has been deputed by the Government of India to make a special report on the Indus at Dera Ghazi Khan. The cause of probably from [illegible]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MR. KRUGER AT LOURENCO MARQUES.

SUCCESSES BY GENERAL BULLER.

LYDENBURG OCCUPIED.

FRENCH REPORTED AT BARBERTON.

(From the mail papers of September 7 to 14.)

THE most interesting and important news regarding the war in South Africa during the past week has been the announcement that ex-President Kruger has reached Lourenco Marques, and that he is about to sail for Europe. General Buller occupied Lydenburg on Thursday of last week. The Boers fled in disorder, and have since been pursued and driven in the direction of Spitzkop. General French, marching eastwards, south of the railway, has, it is reported, occupied Barberton. Other successes to British arms are also announced, notably one by Lord Methuen in the Western Transvaal, in which he made a large capture of prisoners, stores, and ammunition. Commandant Theron, who has led many attacks on the railway, has been killed in an engagement with General Hart's force near to Johanesburg.

KRUGER AT DELAGOA BAY.

REPORTED OVERTURES BY BOTHA.

Lourenco Marques, September 12.—Mr. Kruger arrived here last night.—Reuter.

Pretoria, Tuesday, 3.45 p.m.—It is reported that General Botha is making overtures for surrender.—Central News.

IAN HAMILTON'S TURNING MOVEMENT.

DESPATCH FROM LORD ROBERTS.

The following telegram from Lord Roberts, dated Belfast, September 5, was received at the War Office, on Friday:—Ian Hamilton passed through Dulstroom yesterday, meeting with slight opposition. He is now moving on the Lydenburg road, and is in signalling communication with Buller, whose guns he can hear, and who informs me that he has been engaged during the morning with the enemy's left flank. Hamilton is endeavouring to turn the right flank. Brocklehurst's Brigade of Cavalry has joined Hamilton's column.

GALLANT DEFENCE BY CANADIANS.

A post held by 125 men of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, guarding the railway between Pan and Wonderfontein, was attacked at daylight this morning by a body of the enemy under Commandant Trieckhart, with two guns and one pom-pom.

Brigadier-General Mahon, who was marching within a few miles of the place at the time, proceeded to the assistance of the little garrison. They had beaten off the enemy before Mahon and his troops arrived—a very creditable performance.

Major Saunders (? Major G. E. Saunders) who commanded, and Lieutenant Moody, were both slightly wounded, two of the men were wounded, and six are missing. The names of the wounded men are Private D. F. Johnston 2nd Canadian Mounted Infantry, and Corporal Baird, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers.

The missing men are Sergeants Hayne and McCulloch, and Privates Straig Glendenning, Shawn, and Dapbury, all of the Canadian Mounted Infantry.

THE CAPTURE OF LYDENBURG.

LORD ROBERTS'S DESPATCHES.

The following telegram from Lord Roberts to the Secretary of State for War was issued on Saturday:—

Belfast, September 6.—The move of Ian Hamilton along the Dullstroom-Lydenburg road, thus turning the enemy's right flank, has resulted, as I hoped it would, in clearing the way for the advance of Buller's force. He telegraphs that the enemy are now retiring from his front. Yesterday Buller was able to bring a good deal of pressure to bear on the enemy's left by some good work done on the part of the Leicester Regiment and 1st King's Royal Rifle Corps. The two battalions managed to scramble up a steep mountain and draw a battery of artillery after them, thereby bringing a heavy fire on the enemy. Dundonald is now advancing up the valley leading to Lydenburg. Buller's casualties yesterday were two men slightly wounded. No news from Ian Hamilton yet, but hope to hear that he has suffered no loss, as he met with but little opposition.

The following despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Belfast, September 7, 9.50 a.m., was received at the War Office on Saturday:—Dundonald and Brocklehurst occupied Lydenburg yesterday afternoon.

Buller's and Hamilton's forces were then within five miles of the town. Only three men in Buller's force wounded yesterday, and one in Hamilton's. Lord Roberts telegraphs as follows from Belfast, under date September 7.—Buller reports from Lydenburg that the Boers have split up, some going north by Krugerspost, others in an easterly direction towards Spitzkops. Most of the guns stores, and ammunition wagons have been sent to Krugerspost.

THREE POSITIONS CAPTURED.

Lord Roberts, in a despatch dated Belfast, Sept. 9, says:—

No report received from Buller to-day, but his intelligence officer telegraphs that the Boer position between Lydenburg and Spitz Kop was attacked yesterday by Lyttelton and Ian Hamilton's columns. He gives no particulars, but says the enemy retired towards Spitz Kop. Later intelligence states that Buller crossed the Mauchberg at 7.30 this morning. His guns have been heard in action by the officer commanding at Lydenburg.

Lord Roberts sends a later message dated Belfast, September 9, 11 p.m., as follows:—I have just heard from Ian Hamilton, who reports the result of yesterday's operations at the request of Buller, who is away from the telegraph line. Hamilton stated that Buller yesterday morning attacked the enemy's position, which was on a precipitous ridge 1,500 feet high, shaped like a horseshoe. The Spitzkop road lies to the furthcrest point of the ridge. Anything like a turning movement was most difficult as the ridge was cleft asunder at various points by deep ravines, almost impossible even for infantry. Under cover of our artillery the position was carried, the Devons on the right, the Royal Irish Regiment in the centre, and the Royal Scots on the left. The enemy retreated over a narrow causeway. They lost a good many, and would in all probability have suffered more seriously, but for a thick mist by which our troops were overshadowed when they reached summit of mountain. We had 13 killed and 25 wounded. Three of the former and 16 of the latter belonged to the Volunteer Company Gordon Highlanders. The company was marching in column at an estimated distance of seven miles from the enemy's position when a shrapnel shell burst over it. Notwithstanding this heavy loss, the company, which has distinguished itself on several occasions, continued to march forward as steadily as if nothing had happened.

FRENCH'S ADVANCE.

Lord Roberts in a despatch dated Belfast, September 9, 11 p.m., says:—

French, who left Carolina this morning, with Dickson and Gordon, the 4th and 1st Brigades of Cavalry, Mahon's Mounted Infantry, the Suffolks and Shropshire Battalions, and Captain Bercroft's 4·7 naval guns, met with opposition throughout the march. He drove the enemy from three successive positions, one of which was taken with much gallantry by the Suffolks, who, being skilfully led, had but few losses. French will report his casualties as soon as possible; believed they are slight. The enemy left some of their dead on the field. French will continue his march towards Barberton to-morrow. Henry's Mounted Infantry has been engaged during the last two days in finding a gun road along the difficult hills to the south at Watervalooder. Hutton started from this yesterday to join Henry, and arrived just in time to take part in a fight near Welterveden, Pole-Carew, who could see what was going on from the hills north of Waterval

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

The British Association concluded its meeting at Bradford on Wednesday.

The Home Secretary spoke on Saturday at a Unionist demonstration in Blagdon Park, Northumberland.

Promotions.—Commander R. H. Johnston Stewart, in command of her Majesty's ship Algerine, has been promoted to the rank of captain for services in connexion with the capture of the Ta-ku forts; and Commander C. G. Cradock, in command of her Majesty's ship Alacrity, has been noted for promotion for the same service on completing the qualifying sea time. Captain L. T. Halliday, Royal Marine Light Infantry has been promoted to the rank of brevet-major for his service with the Legation guard at Peking.

The Trade Union Congress held its closing sitting at Huddersfield on Saturday.

Cricket.—At Hastings, on Saturday, the match between North and South ended in a draw.

Lieutenant-General Sir W. Butler, at present commanding the Western District, has been selected to succeed General Sir A. C. Montgomery Moore in the command at Aldershot.

The Hamburg-American Liner Deutschland arrived in Plymouth Sound on Monday morning, having accomplished a record passage from New York of 5 days, 7 hours, 38 minutes, with an average speed of 23·36 knots.

The Institute of Journalists opened their annual conference on Monday in the Council Chamber of the Guildhall.

THE EMPIRE.

The War.—Lord Roberts has issued another proclamation to the inhabitants of the Orange River Colony, reminding them that they are now subjects of the Queen, and warning them of the penalties which will be incurred by those who continue in arms, especially men who have taken the oath of submission.—General Baden-Powell has arrived in Cape Town, and has been received with tremendous enthusiasm. He has been appointed chief of the Transvaal Police.—Sir Alfred Milner has issued a proclamation in which he states that every concession granted by the South African Republic will be considered on its merits, her Majesty's Government reserving full freedom of action. The commission which is to inquire into the object will hold its first sitting on 1st October.—General Ian Hamilton has reported to Lord Roberts the result of General Buller's operations on Saturday. Buller attacked a position held by the Boers on a precipitous ridge, 1,900ft. high, and very difficult to turn, as it was cleft at various points by deep ravines. Under cover of our artillery the position was carried by the Devons, Royal Irish, and Royal Scots. The enemy retreated over a narrow causeway. They suffered severely and would probably have lost more heavily but for the appearance of thick mist just as our troops reached the summit of the hill. The British loss was 13 killed and 25 wounded.—Our Correspondent, reporting from Lydenburg the occupation of that place, says General Ian Hamilton's flanking movement was entirely successful.—Lord Roberts, who has returned to Pretoria, telegraphed thence on Monday giving further details, supplied by General Buller, of his victory near Lydenburg on Saturday. General Buller, he says, expresses his deep indebtedness to General Ian Hamilton for his assistance. On Sunday General Buller moved on and occupied the Maschberg, overcoming considerable resistance from the enemy. When he telegraphed he was moving on Spitzkop.—Our Correspondent at Oliphant reports that Lord Methuen, moving out of Mafeking on Saturday, attacked a Boer force on Sunday at Moloro, routed them, and took 50 prisoners, 22 wagons, two heliographs, some horses, and 4,000 rounds of ammunition.—Mr. Kruger, with some of the officials of the late Transvaal Government arrived at Lorenzo Marques on Tuesday night and took up their quarters with Mr. Pott, the Transvaal Consul. It is reported that they intend to sail for Europe in a fortnight by the German mail steamer Herzog, and that Mr. Kruger has obtained six months' leave of absence. Mr. Steyn is said to be returning to the Orange River Colony.—Lord Roberts gave evidence before the Hospitals-Commission at Pretoria on Tuesday.

FOREIGN.

China.—A communication has been received in Washington which says that Germany is desirous of avoiding all friction between the Powers, but considers that the existing conditions in Peking are such as to require the retention there of a German force.—In a speech at Stettin a few days ago the German Emperor expressed his firm conviction that the German troops who had gone to the Far East would succeed in establishing lasting order. He had no anxieties whatever with regard to the futures; he was convinced that his plan would be successful, and would be to the advantage of the whole Fatherland.—Our Tokio Correspondent says that with regard to the proposed evacuation of Peking, Japan has replied that she objects to withdraw her Minister and to take other steps recommended by the concert of the Powers; and that as her geographical position permits the prompt adoption of the necessary military measures, she is willing to withdraw such portion of her troops as may seem superfluous.—A Reuter telegram from St. Petersburg says the French Government has given its adherence to the Russian declaration in favour of withdrawing from Peking to Tien-tsin.—The Chinese Minister at Washington has handed to the Government an edict by the Chinese Emperor giving Li Hung Chang authority to make any terms with the Powers according to his discretion, without referring to the Emperor.—Our Peking Correspondent, in a long and important message dated August 31 makes some very strong statement about the complicity of the Chinese Government in the attack on the Legations and the murders of missionaries. He says that it is apparent that Chinese Ministers abroad endeavoured to hoodwink the foreign Governments by lying reports that these crimes were due to lawless rebels whom the Government was desirous, but powerless, to suppress, whereas the truth is that they were ordered by the Dowager-Empress and organized by Yung Lu, Prince Tuan, Kang Yi and Li Ping Heng, high Government officials who were appointed by Imperial decree to reduce the Legations by fire, sword, or famine. Since the arrival of the relief the "Boxer" leaders have not been sought for or punished, temples which are the known headquarters of "Boxers" are not destroyed, while the Palace, the emblem of Chinese power, is left inviolate, and friendly messages are being sent to the Dowager-Empress, whose blood-thirsty treachery is unequalled in history. Our Correspondent gives some terrible details of a wholesale massacre of missionaries, their women and children, at Pao-ting-fu, and says that since the relief the one thing that stands out most conspicuously has been the overmastering position assumed by the Russians in Peking. Our Correspondent closes by saying that the Powers must insist on the final removal from power of the Dowager-Empress and the execution of Prince Tuan and the other high officials, all well known who organized the attack on the Legations and directed the murders of missionaries. Our Shanghai Correspondent, in a telegram of Tuesday's date, says that Li Hung Chang has received an edict appointing Prince Ching and Yung Lu additional peace commissioners.—*Times.*

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, SEPT. 14.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt F L C Webb-Ware, B	Mr G Polunin, B
	Mr D E McCracken, B
Capt S A C Dallas, I M S, B	Mr E J Shadbolt, B
	Major R D Broome
Mr C W E Montgomeris, B Cov	Capt A Moore
	Lieut C B Stokes

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col J Crofts, I M S, B, 1 mo M C	Mr F E Bull, B, 1 week's furl
Major H Bonham-Carter, R E, B, 4 mo furl	Mr A M Slight, M Cov' 9 mo furl
Major L S Newmarch, I S C, B, 6 mo furl	Mr H O R John, Bo, 2 mo M C
Lieut J C C Angelo, I S C, B, 3 mo M C	Mr R A English, Bo, 6 mo M C
Mr L Stuart, B Cov, 3 mo M C	Lieut-Col F C Burton, 21 days
Mr C A Clark, B Cov, priv leave commuted to furl on M C for 5 mo	Major R Williams, to Nov 19, 1900
Mr P Nolan, B Cov, furl extended to Nov 23 1900	Capt A M S Elsmie, 6 weeks
Mr G P de la Hay, B, 6 mo M C	Capt C R Pearce, 1 mo
Mr W Warry, B, furl to Nov 9, 1900, and 2 mo extraordinary leave	Lieut B R Daunt, 14 days
	Lieut J J Land, 4 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major S K Henderson, Inds, B	Mr R G Gerard, B
	Mr M H Beattie, B
Capt K D Erskine, I S C, B	Mr F A Molloy, B
	Mr E R Murray, M
Mr P Nolan, B Cov	Mr A Cumine, Bo Cov
Mr H B Jones-Bateman, B Cov	Mr R D Prior, Bo
	Mr R D Sethna, Bo
Mr H W Reynolds, B Cov	Col F C Barton,
	Capt R C Munn
Mr F J Monahan, B Cov	Capt H F Walters
Mr H Cooper, B'	Capt E G Wright
Mr H J Davis, B	Capt F W Evatt
Mr L J Clark, B	Lieut W N Lushington
Mr G Tilly, B	Lieut W K Bourne
Mr F A M Lear, B	Lieut R G Strong
Mr F E Bull, B	Commander P Downes
Mr T Butler, B	

INDIA'S WIVES AND DAUGHTERS.

At the Congres International des Œuvres et des Institutions Feminines, held lately in Paris, an interesting address on the present position of Indian women—under the title of "India's Wives and Daughters," or, "La Femme et la Fille dans l'Inde",—was delivered (both in French and English) by Miss Donnelly, delegate of the National Indian Association and formerly of H. H. the Maharajah's College and High School for Girls, Travancore. Prefacing her remarks by a graceful allusion to her long and pleasant residence among the women and girls of Southern India, Miss Donnelly said that after dwelling with them for many years "in the closest intercourse of teacher and friend," she found that in this double capacity "the longer she knew her Indian lady friends the better she liked them, and the more she respected them in all the relations of life." In referring to the social condition of Indian women, and to the many obstacles in attempting its improvement to be encountered in the prevalence of the well-known customs of Zenana seclusion; the joint family system; child marriages; the harsh treatment of widows, &c., she stated that the first of these, namely, the seclusion of the Zenana, so difficult to deal with in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, was (except among the Mohamedans) much less in Western India; while in Travancore it was it was practically unknown. With regard to education, much, indeed, was lacking, for although the Indian girl could not be described as wholly uneducated, being taught to keep accounts, to read; sometimes to write, and, through the great epics, given a clear idea of wifely duty, her faculties were yet left for the most part undeveloped, while, owing to her early marriage, she could seldom improve in mind after leaving school, and was apt to remain childish prejudiced, devoted to gossip, and in the case of Mohamedan ladies, who took less part than their Hindu sisters in domestic work, to become very idle.

On such a condition of things the influence of Western teaching was slowly but surely making itself felt for good. In the girls schools, started sixty years ago by the missionaries and since then subsidised by Government the numbers were of late years largely increasing; as, for instance, in Madras where twenty years ago there were only 20,000 girls at school, and now at least, there were 100,000. Caste distinction, however, was still a difficulty in the formation of classes, and Zenana teaching was often preferred to school. In this connection the home education classes, started by the National Indian Association for the teaching of geography hygiene needlework accounts &c, were doing excellent work, and seemed to meet the ideas of the people. Instruction was also now frequently given to Hindu girls and women by their brothers and husbands, as in the case of the late Dr. Anandibai Joshi.

Passing on to speak more at length and from personal experience of education in Travancore, Miss Donnelly observed that in this State the home of a very old Hindu royalty female education was of ancient origin and was cherished as a precious relic of a civilisation that had descended undiminished to the present time. Every Travancorean, was zealous in furthering the education of his sisters and wives. No Travancore girl was allowed to grow up without a fair knowledge of reading and writing her mother tongue—Malayalam: and in well-to-do households Sanskrit was commonly studied by girls for the understanding of religious books. They were also instructed in their national music and trained to take part in their pretty national dances, while the study of English, needlework, and drawing was now being rapidly added to their usual scholastic course. In a country thus permeated with educational ideas, the establishment of schools and colleges for girls on western lines was a comparatively easy matter. There were now in every large centre of population throughout the Province schools—either indigenous or western—all receiving Government assistance (as given to the various praiseworthy missionary agencies) or provided and wholly equipped by the State, with good building accommodation and competent staff of teachers, school apparatus playground, &c. Among the more flourishing of these schools were those in Trivandram (the capital), notably the Fort Female Normal School, entirely worked by Travancorean trained men and women teachers, and the Karamanai Girls' School, of which the town might well be proud for the thoroughness of its educational standard and the good order and discipline maintained. The first however, in importance was H. H. the Maharajah's College and High School for girls, of which Miss William M. A., was the principal. Finally, the medical work carried on by the Countess of Dufferin's Fund was alluded to by the lecturer as worthy of the highest appreciation, in which connection it was interesting to learn that the fund was last year brought to the notice of the French Chamber on June 9, 1899, by M. Roget, who strongly urged the introduction into the French Algerian possession of an analogous system of female medical aid. In closing, Miss Donnelly paid a warm tribute to the admirable work initiated and carried on by the National Indian Association on behalf of "Social Progress and Education in India."

It may be of interest to add that the account given in the current number of the N.I.A.'s "Indian Magazine and Review," of which the above is an outline states that the lecture was listened to with marked attention throughout by the large numbers (including French and Americans) present, the opportunity being doubtless a favourable one for arousing interest in Paris in regard to the women of India.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 1.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

224 88 15 00—K D Shroff—Keshvnath Anandrao Desai vs Powlabai and another—Khandesh and S.

216 09—Captain and V—Sitaram Shanker vs Ganpat Bhikoe and others—Chitnis M and M and Smetham B and N. Part heard.

812 50—Crawford B and Co—Hajee Tar Mahomed Hajee Hasham vs Bai Mamubai alias Mariambai—F and D.

382 00—Mansukhlal D and J—Nagindas Parbhadas vs Manekbai Jamnadas and others—Madhowjee V and M. J and M.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

459 95—Sorabji and J—Dawjee Ramjee vs Luximon Ramjee—Khandesh and S.

357 35—Dikshit and D—Soobraya Bhatraya vs Narrotamdas Chandas—Daphtary and F.

412 95—Jhanbai and F—Narrotamdas Candas and others vs Stobha Venkaji and others—S B and N and Dikshit and D.

Long Causes.

27 00—Captain and V—Francis D Fernandes vs Mingho Antoonio de Silva—Dikshit and D.

177 00—H N Motabhoy—Rodhabai vs Ambaji Gungaram and another—Bicknell M and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Causes.

666 98—Edgelow G and W—Atchabai vs Hajee Seedick Hajee Ebrahim—Arnaiir H and D and Co—(Long Cause) part heard.

422 00—Tyabjee D and Co—Motilal Sundaram vs Kisonlal Dayaram and another—Wadia and G.

472 00—Tyabjee D and Co—Jalial Khoobtram vs Rajiram Lekhram and others.

408 00—Crawford B and Co—Sir Edward E Albert David Sassoon and others v The Bushire Trading Co Ld and others—Edgelow G and W.

Long Causes.

260 00—Captain and V—Bai Jeebai vs Vurdhwan Munsey and another—Ardeshir D and Co and M J and M. Part heard.

68 2582 00—S B and Nobles—Dhurmajt Shimrajt vs Boodibai and others—Ardeshir D and Co.

848 99—Captain and V—Kashinath Gopinath and others vs Dharamath Sitaram and others—Khandesh and S, B V and K, and D and D part heard.

397 00—Framjee and D—Allaclinbai Mahomed Dama and others vs Mankoobai widow and others—R M Mehta.

2 00—R R Mehta—Khanji Vithal Limeya vs Bai Doorgabai and another—R P Baruchaand J and B.

Petition.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Hope Mills Company Ld—Payne G S and M—The New Mofussil Company Ld—Petitioner.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

113 00—Bicknell M and M—Charles Heinliger vs Constant Droz and another—Smetham B and N part heard.

305 97—Tyabjee D and Co—Chintoorbhoojdas Goverdhandas vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—Wadia and G and Smetham B and N.

440 97—Tyabjee D and Co—Chintoorbhoojdas Goverdhandas vs Vithaldas Ramdas—Wadia and G.

128 00—Artesahe H D and Co—Framjee Hormusji Pestonji vs S M Sanookar—B M and M.

87 00—Bhalshankar and K—Motilal Shivlal vs Bora Pabunji Noorbhai—Payne G S and M.

256 98—82 00—Parbhudas Ramanand vs Toolsiram Aatiram and others—Tyabjee D and Co for postponment.

597 00—Unwalla and F—Piroshah Hormusjee Master vs Dada Meya Davud Jaffer—Payne G S and M.

362 00—Thakurdas D C and H—Hunsraj Purmanand vs Jessoon J David and others—Ardeshir D H and Co.

241 95—91 00—Crawford B and Co—Narrondas Purshotumdas vs Hiluchmand Manekchand and another—Tyabji D and Co.

511 00—In person—Adam Kaderdina vs Hajee Osman Sailmoh and others—Pakurdas and Co.

522 00—Crawford B and Co—Shabai widow and others vs Vasuntao Nana Moroba and others—Captain and V for postponement.

526 90—N M Cama—Ardeshir Nowrojee Pootha vs Hajee Abdulla Hajee Adul Sattar &c—Tyabjee D and Co.

On the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the week ending the 15th ultimo the total earnings amounted to Rs. 40,24,440, compared with Rs. 3,97,950 for the corresponding week last year.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

ADMIRALTY—SEPTEMBER 4.

Royal Marine Light Inf—Lieut P W Simmons to be captain vice Doig deceased.

September 5

The following gentlemen have been appointed chaplains in her Majesty's fleet:—The Revs F W R Metcalf B A dated Sept 1 1900 and W G Litchfield M A.

September 7.

Gunner W Dale has been promoted to be a chief gunner in her Majesty's fleet

September 8

The following promotion has been made in her Majesty's fleet for service in connection with the recent capture of the Taku Forts:—Commander R H Johnston Stewart to be captain. The following officer will also be promoted to the rank of captain for the same service namely:—Commander C G F M Cradock on completing the necessary sea time to qualify him for that rank

September 10

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of July 21 1870 Commander C Reeve has been authorised to assume the rank of retired captain

WAR OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 7

1st Life Guards—Lieut J L Gordon from 3rd batt Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders to be second Lieutenant vice the Hon A F Stanley seconded

3rd Dragoon Guards—Second Lieut D B Parry to be Lieutenant to complete establishment; the appointment to a second lieutenancy of Lance Corporal W A Duncombe from the Imperial Yeomanry which appeared in the "Gazette" of Aug 17 1900 is cancelled

7th Dragoon Guards—The first Christian name of Second Lieut H A Clifton is Harry and not as stated in the "Gazette" of May 18 1900; Capt H A Lempriere on completion of his tenure vacates the appointment of adjutant

18th Hussars—Second Lieut A S Wills from 3rd batt the Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt to be second lieutenant in succession to Lieut E A Williams promoted inticist Dragoon Guards

RESERVE REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.

Lieut A C Duckworth adjutant to be captain with the temporary rank of captain in the Army

RESERVE REGIMENT OF LANCERS.

Barrack Warden B Knowlden to be quarter master with the honorary rank of lieutenant while so employed

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Lieut district officer F Clarke is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteer Art

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—The undermentioned gentlemen nominated by the authorities of Universities and Colleges to be second lieutenants:—Corporal A C Stevens from the Royal Army Medical Corps; Sapper D G W Rume from the Electrical Engineers. Lieut B V Maddona from the Duke of Edinburgh's Own Edinburgh Art to be second lieutenant. The undermentioned officers to be second lieutenants:—Second Lieuts R Folliott Powell and A S Clark from the Northumberland Art; and C E Lawder from the Harwich Division Submarine Miners Royal Eng Militia. The undermentioned gentlemen nominated by the authorities of Universities and Colleges to be second lieutenants:—Lieut P D S Gothin from 4th batt the Suffolk Regt; Second Lieut L B Lamb from 3rd batt the Durham Light Inf; N I E Fiennes, F D Assist Murphy, C T Lawrence

Royal Garrison Art—The undermentioned captains to be majors:—M M Noble vice M B G Jackson appointed to the Staff; C O Smeaton vice A F Montanaro employed on West Coast of Africa; A C Currie vice W A Plant promoted. Capt M A C Crowe is seconded for service in the Army Ordnance Dept. The undermentioned supernumerary captains to be captains:—L E B Dykes vice W Arthy appointed divisional adjutant; G Tyacke vice L L Hepper seconded. The undermentioned lieut nants to be captains:—A J Thompson to the Second List; G Goddart vice M M Noble; H W G Eddis on the Seconded List; Robert B Crofton divisional adjutant; W H Moore vice W B Mills seconded; W D C Trimnell on the Seconded List; A L B Jacob instructor in range-finding; A R Izat vice H C H Barton seconded; P H Cruickshank vice H St G Gordon seconded; C S S Charles divisional adjutant; W K Kemble, vice C O Smeaton. The undermentioned officers are seconded:—Lieuts H St J Cruickshank and H G Carr for service with the Native Mountain Art India; Second Lieut W F D Mathews for service on the Staff. The undermentioned officers to be second lieutenants:—Second Lieuts F A Winders Drought (University candidate) from the Coast Art; W R Thompson from the West of Scotland Art Capt; S de Brett D S O to be adjutant vice Major A C Currie who has vacated that appointment.

IRISH GUARDS

Lieut Col V J Dawson from Coldstream Guards to be Colonel commanding the regiment and regimental district and to have the temporary rank of colonel while so employed

Royal Military College—Major J E Chandler the Lancashire Fusiliers to be a professor vice Lieut Col and Brevet Col J A Fergusson whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Half-Pay—Major and Brevet Lieut Col H R B Donn from the Norfolk Regt to be lieutenant colonel

Brevet—Lieut Col J B Loefs R M A to be colonel

Memoranda—Lieut Col and Col W R South on completion of his period of service on the staff is placed on half pay

Reserve of Officers—Capt A Chambers to be major, Capt and Honorary Major M S M Dennis late 5th batt the Royal Irish Regt to be captain

September 11

1st Dragoon Guards—The appointment to a second lieutenancy of J C McTier gentleman which was notified in the Gazette of Aug 21 1900 is cancelled

3rd Hussars—Capt W M Tower is seconded for service as adjutant of a Cavalry Brigade

18th Hussars—Second Lieut A Wood from 3rd batt the Royal Sussex Regt to be second lieutenant in succession to Lieut the Hon W A Nugent promoted

21st Lancers—The undermentioned second lieutenant to be lieutenants to complete establishment:—A S Pleser R H Dick Cunyngham S V Hotchkis

RESERVE REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.

The appointment as lieutenant colonel of Lieut Col H J Watson Reserve of Officers is antedated to April 16 1900

RESERVE REGIMENT OF HUSSARS

Major T B Weston Reserve of Officers to be major

THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

13th Batt—Lieut J G Blackburne resigns his commission

REMOUNT ESTABLISHMENT

The undermentioned temporary appointment is made:—Capt H Morgan Reserve of Officers to be a Staff captain

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Superintending Clerk H E K McLeod to be quartermaster (district officer) vice R Clarke seconded

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—The undermentioned captains are second:—G F MacMunn, D S O for service on the Staff; F Lyon for special service on the West Coast of Africa; Supernumerary Capt H G Cheke to be captain vice S W W Blacker promoted Lieutenants are antedated as follows:—G V Clarke to May 27 1900 vice G F MacMunn D S O seconded; L M Wilkins to June 9 1900 vice C Danneford promoted; G L C Hamilton to June 5 1900 vice H O T Hildyard second; J F I H Doyle to June 10 1900 vice L M Philipotts appointed divisional adjutant; J E Cairns to June 12 1900 vice T S Hichens promoted; L H D Broughton to June 16 1900 vice A M Forrest appointed divisional adjutant; C Macl Ritchie to June 18 1900 on augmentation; S H Keane Bart to June 18 1900 in succession to Major G T Forestier-Walker who holds a Staff appointment; H W Atty to June 19 1900 vice J F N Birch promoted; G L O'Mally to June 25 1900 on augmentation; R W S Brooke to June 30 1900 on augmentation. The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—P O Seagram on augmentation; S F Gallard vice Brevet Major O H de Rougemont promoted. C St L G Hawkes in succession to Major H Biddulph employed in China; Arthur S Cotton P P de la Rodellec and A D Musgrave on augmentation. To be second lieutenant:—Capt R M Daniel from the Glamorgan Art and from lieutenant the British South African Police; Lieut S R Wybrants from 1st Ferfordshire Volunteer Art; L C P Milnes gentleman University candidate. The surname of Second Lieut A G Marwick is as now described and not described and not as stated in the Gazette of May 22 1900.

Royal Garrison Art.—Lieut Col and Brevet Col F O B Foote on completion of five years service as a regimental lieutenant colonel is placed on half pay; major R M Bradshaw to be lieutenant colonel is placed on half pay; Major R A Brady to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Col F O B Foote. The undermentioned captains are seconded—G Goddart for service as an adjutant of Volunteer Art R H I McCulloch D S O for on the Staff Capt L E B Dykes to be an instructor in range finding on the augmentation Supernumerary Capt J A Pode to be captain vice G Goddart Lieut J N Angus is seconded for service with the Native Mountain Art India J C Guthrie gentlemen (University candidate) from trooper the Imperial Yeomanry to be second lieutenant.

SCOTS GUARDS.

Second Lieut N A Orr Ewing from 7th batt Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders to be second lieutenant in succession to Lieut R N W Larkin promoted

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Col E Nesbit on completion of his period of service in command of the 6th Regimental District the Royal Warwickshire Regt is placed on half pay. The undermentioned temporary appointments are made:—Col R H Fitzherbert from half pay to be colonel to command the 7th the Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt and the 8th the Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt Regimental Districts vice Col temporary Major Gen G F Guyon: Brevet Col R B Comyn from lieutenant colonel half pay to be colonel to command the 10th Regimental District in Lincolnshire Regt vice Col temporary Major Gen T E Vernet C B

STAFF.

Lieut Col and Col A H Paget Scots Guards to be a major general on the Staff to command an Infantry Brigade Field Force South Africa with the local rank of major general while so employed Brevet Col W W M Smith from lieutenant colonel half pay Royal Art to be an assistant adjutant general for instruction and to have the substantive rank of colonel in the Army, vice Col G Poignand whose period of service in that appointment has expired. Lieut H Lord Kensington 15th Hussars to be aide de camp to Major Gen (temporary Lieut Gen) Sir H M Leslie Rundle K C B C M G D S O commanding a division Field Force South Africa. The undermentioned temporary appointments are made—Capt F M Sandys Sumeadine the Highland Light Inf to be brigade major.

The following appointments to the Staff made in South Africa are confirmed:—

Major and Brevet Col G G Cunningham D S O the Sherwood Foresters Derbyshire Regt to be a brigadier general on the Staff to command a Brigade and to have the local rank of brigadier general while so employed.

To be assistant adjutant gens Lines of Communication:—Lt Cols F T Clayton Army Service Corps and F W B Landon Army Service Corps.

To be graded as assistant adjutant generals:—Major C Rawnsley Army service Corps while employed on Head Quarters Staff Lines of Communication; Lieut Col and Brevet Col A J Price D S O Gds while employed as commandant; Lt Col H L Aylmer while employed as a commandant; Major W R Stewart R E Major G S Mcl) Elliott R E Capt local Major J H Twiss R E and Capt local Major V Murray R E while employed as assistant directors of railways. Temporary Lieut Col J Greer while director of the Army postal services.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 1st October

1 Riding School will be resumed for Recruits from to-day Monday, 1st October, at 7 a.m. daily.

2 There will be Sword drill in the Town Hall for all members on Tuesday, 2nd October, from 5-30 p.m.

Recruits are requested to attend.

G. W. MOIR, Lieut.,
Commanding B. L. H.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Baron Fairlie, 2,532 tons, Captain E Wisnom, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo.

THE s s Hilleraig, 2,011 tons, Captain J Cunningham, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo.

THE s s Dido, 3,127 tons, Captain E Pickering, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, 26th September, via Colombo and Allepey, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. M Mackenzie and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E G Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, 27th September, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr R J Rossvere, R N, Lieut Isaack, Lieut Lady, Lieut Marchant, Mr Borcel, wife and daughter, Mr Nalke, Mr Karmall, Bombardier Armstrong, Bombardier Hipkins, Captain Le Mesurier, 21 soldiers, 1 sepoy and 52 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 859 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Powell, Mr C E Presley, Mr Bhaoomull, Lieut A Hamilton, Sub-Lt Morland, Mr A J Pickthorn, Mr Stewart Butler, Commander M G Cartwright, Mr H Kills, Mr Radhamull, 2nd Lieut E H Prichard, one native gentleman, and 79 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Oriental s	Jephson	Aden, Sept 23
	Dido s	Pickering	Rangoon, Sept 10 and 26
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, Sept 27
30	R I M S Canning	Pufard	Hongkong, Sept 12

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Peninsular s	Leigh	Aden
	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi
	Hillerags	Cunningham	Calcutta, &c
30	Baron Fairlie s	Wisnom	Calcutta, &c
	Franz Ferdinand s	Costanzo	Trieste, &c

The steamer Imperator, Captain Fellner, obtained her port clearance on Saturday for Trieste, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—
Steamer Oriental, for Aden, &c.
" Coromandel, for China, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 29.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Dublin s—1 hogshead whisky Phillips and Co

FROM NEW YORK.

Aston Hall s—18 clocks E Heptoola

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—45 bales paper H Mahomedally

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—6 cases soap D Dadabhoy; 3 cases photo materials E D Karanjia; 210 cases port and sherry H J Rustomjee and Co

FROM BORDEAUX.

Peninsular s—39 cases liqueurs and 6 cases brandy D Cowasji, 101 cases brandy Jamsetjee Framjee; 45 cases brandy H J Rustomjee and Co

FROM ANTWERP.

Rudolsburg s—150 cases candles Essoofally Russooljee; 35 cases liqueurs D Cowasjee; 1102 cases window glass Jamshedjee Ratonjee and Co; 18 cases wines Glade and Co; 325 cases candles A H Hoosainbhoy; 25 cases paper M Essajee

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—15 cases note paper H Abdoolally; 51 bales paper M A M Shurnally

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 29.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—10 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 222 bales cotton The Bombay Company.

Franz Ferdinand s—3 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—300 bales cotton The Bombay Company.

FOR HONGKONG.

Coromandel s—1560 bales twist Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 1st October.

1. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head Quarters to-day (Monday) the 1st instant, at 6 p.m.

2. E (Cyclist) Company—The Signalling Class will meet at the Oval near Sir Richard Temple's Statue for instruction to-morrow (Tuesday) the 2nd and Thursday the 4th instant, at 6-30 a.m.

By Order,
R. W. L. DUNLOP, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 1st October.

1. There will be a route march on Saturday next 6th inst. The B V A will fall in at 3-15 p.m. at Grant Road Station. Dress—Drill order with arms, puttees and field service caps to be worn.

2. With reference to the above order the attention of Nos 1 of Subdivisions especially and of all members of the Corps is called to the notices which will be posted at the Corps Club and Nesbit Road Head quarters on Monday 1st instant.

2. There will be Morris Tube Practice at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on 7th instant from 8-45 a.m.

3. Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to members as follows:—No 1 Company daily between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. and after evening drills. No. 2 Company after drill on Tuesday and all day on Thursday. Members who cannot attend Head quarters to fit belts are requested to send their waist measurement.

4. Duties for the ensuing week:—Orderly Sergeants—No 1 Company Sergt D A Pinder. No 2 Company Sergt H J Long.

5. There will be 40 pr R M L Gun Drill at the Town Hall Compound and Nesbit Road Head quarters at 8-45 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday next.

6. A pair-horse brake will leave the Corps Club at 8-45 p.m. on Tuesday to convey members of No 2 Company to drill on Tuesday, returing to the Fort at 10-30 p.m.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The football team playing to-day (Monday) are requested to turn up sharp at 4-45 p.m. as the match will commence at that time and no substitutes will be available.

The following are the team selected to play against the Gymkhana to-day.

The game begins at 4-45 p.m. sharp:—

Full back: Higgins.

Three-quarters: Ward, Parsons, Kelly and Cole.

Half backs: Spencer and Bogg.

Forwards, Bowin; F Green, R Green, Merrett, Rowbotom, G W Thomas, Good, Capt Stoddart.

Reserves Lenahan, Gough Grant A.

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING

To investigate the Munyon Treatment—your Chemist will furnish you with Munyon's "Guide to Health," Free; or it will be sent you by post, Free. This valuable little book will give you full particulars of Munyon's New System of Medicine, and give you correct treatment of Ordinary Ailments.

RENEWED VITALITY

Given to the Nervous, the Brain-Weary, and the Broken Down. Pains and Aches are Dispelled

WEAK STOMACHS

Are Made Strong, Kidney Troubles Disappear Swollen and Stiff Rheumatic Joints Relax and Become Flexible.

COLDS & COUGHS

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Wholesale:—MUNYON'S INDIAN AGENCY,
28, Apollo Street Bombay.

SOCIAL NEEDS.

Whatever questions of Social Needs may exist, and however much we may rack our brains to discover satisfactory solutions of them, there is at least one—and certainly not the least important—province, in which the solution has been found. For is not the question "What is our best daily beverage?" of importance to all classes of society? And is any other answer to that question possible, from disinterested persons, than "Van Houten's Cocoa"? It is more wholesome than any other drink, it is nourishing and easy to digest; refreshing, without acting injuriously on the nervous system, in the way that Tea, Coffee, and other drinks do; and its delicious flavor in no way palls on the taste after continually using the cocoa. As regards its price, it is, as thousands can testify from practical experience, not at all dear to use.

What a pity all social questions cannot be answered as easily as the above one; but their answers require a great deal of thinking about. Those who are busy thinking about them, cannot do better than take a cup of Van Houten's Cocoa daily, as for helping the brain-worker it is without equal.

HAVE YOU TRIED
VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE?

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising and important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when cla